Daily Report

Soviet Union

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Further on NATO Group; Weinberger Cited

LD041310 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Washington November 4 TASS—The participants in the session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, now in progress in Monterey, California, have voiced hope that the agreement on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles would be signed at the Soviet-American summit.

The U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger told journalists this when addressing them after the first day of the session.

As reported by UPI, the head of the Pentagon nevertheless also said that NATO should make a substantial effort to preserve a credible modernised nuclear deterrence potential at the lowest level. Weinberger said it was necessary to build up the North Atlantic bloc's conventional armaments as well. He also called for the development of the "Star Wars" programme for Western Europe and called for the speediest implementation of the American plans of militarising outer space.

As reported by *The New York Times*, the NATO Nuclear Planning Group discussed at its meeting a plan drawn up by high-placed representatives of the ministries of defence of NATO member states. They propose to place under the NATO supreme commander in Europe an additional number of fighter planes and nuclear-capable bombers, and also nuclear submarines with nuclear missiles on board. As reported by the paper, the session is also debating plans of deploying in Europe new Lance missiles and installing new cruise missiles on board naval ships off the coasts of Europe.

"Western defense officials said they did not expect firm decisions to be taken here on such options because such matters require additional study," *The New York Times* wrote.

Soviet UN Delegate On Drug Control Efforts

LD041839 Moscow TASS in English 0734 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] New York November 4 TASS—TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

Delegates of the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly highly appraised the results of the international conference on control over the abuse of narcotics and their illegal trafficking which was held in Vienna last summer. Representatives of the GDR, Indonesia, Colombia, Cuba, Norway, Senegal, the USSR, Japan and other states noted in a discussion held in the third committee (social, humanitarian and cultural questions) that the holding of the Vienna conference had become a major political event showing a desire of the international community to step up efforts to combat this socially dangerous evil. The Vienna meeting, delegates pointed out, meant the start of a new stage in the drive against narcotics which is characterized by exerting collective efforts of all states.

Soviet representative D. Bykov pointed to the need for international measures to control the spread of narcotics. He noted that the Soviet Union participates in the work of the commission on narcotics and other relevant international bodies, stands out for efficient, business-like multilateral and bilateral cooperation between states. Successful operations against attempts at smuggling narcotics carried out jointly by competent organs of the USSR and other countries have become graphic examples of efficiency of such cooperation.

The Soviet delegate called for strengthening and improving the international system of control over production, distribution and use of narcotics and psychotropic substances.

Use of UN Peacekeeping Forces Viewed

PM041145 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Oct 87 First Edition p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Observer Manki Ponomarev article under the rubric "International Observer Answers Reader": "Security and the Potential of the United Nations"]

[Text] Here is a question raised by a reader of the newspaper, Lieutenant Captain V. Svechnikov, in a letter to the editorial office:

"We now hear reports that the Soviet Union has changed its attitude toward the United Nations and favors stepping up the latter's operations using peacekeeping forces. For instance, there is talk of giving UN forces the task of protecting navigation in the Persian Gulf. Yet, as far as I know, previously not only did our country not take part in such operations under the UN flag but it assessed them negatively, refusing to bear the cost involved in carrying them out and in maintaining the armed forces involved in these operations. Does this mean, effectively, that we are now looking at UN activity in the military sphere differently from the way we did a few years ago?"

Krasnaya Zvezda Observer Manki Ponomarev answers Lt Capt V. Svechnikov.

I will say outright, Comrade Svechnikov, that your question interested me, but it was not so easy to answer. I had to turn to literature—the UN Charter and other documents—and consult people in the know. I drew especially heavily on M.S. Gorbachev's article "Reality and the Guarantees of a Secure World," and also on E.A. Shevardnadze's speech at the 42d UN General Assembly Session. This is the picture I received.

To say that the Soviet Union has changed its attitude to the United Nations would be incorrect. The USSR was a founder member and throughout the entire existence of

the United Nations has always endeavored to make it an effective instrument in the struggle to preserve peace, prevent nuclear war, stop the arms race, and achieve disarmament. It is not our attitude toward the United Nations that is changing; it is the modern world—which is constantly developing—which is changing. The new political thinking, the realization that the problems of the day cannot be resolved by force of arms and that the political means for this must be sought and found are asserting themselves. In essence it is a question of peace being ensured exclusively by the United Nations and its Security Council, on the basis of the strict observance of the principles and terms of its Charter.

This is what the Soviet Union bases itself on in its attitude to the United Nations. Our country adheres to the policy of further stepping up and strengthening the UN role and making full use of its tremendous potential to consolidate international security. The world today needs an effective, regulated mechanism which undertakes to resolve the problems associated with creating an all-embracing system of international security and with its functioning. The United Nations can and must, indisputably, be such a mechanism. The tenets expounded in M.S. Gorbachev's article are aimed precisely at this. I very much advise you, Comrade Svechnikov, and other readers of *Krasnaya Zvezda* to read it once more and think about its contents.

This is how things stand with regard to the USSR's attitude to the United Nations. In regards to the UN's peacekeeping operations and the organization's armed forces, I must say the following.

The procedure for forming such forces has been determined by the UN Charter, according to which the Security Council has the right to ask any member of the organization to detail "the armed forces, aid, and appropriate servicing means necessary for maintaining international peace and security." National contingents from the air, naval, and ground forces of the organization's members can join the armed forces or, as they are sometimes called, the UN troops. They come under the jurisdiction of the Security Council, which is given overall command of and responsibility for using them.

However, in the past, operating contrary to the Charter and bypassing the Security Council, Western powers have frequently resorted to the UN flag to cover up the imperialist policy of aggression and diktat. This happened in the early fifties in Korea, and in the early sixties in the Congo, where UN troops were effectively used in the interest of the colonial powers as accomplices in the killing of P. Lumumba. Of course, the Soviet Union could not support such actions. On the contrary, it totally condemned them.

When the Charter's demands have been observed, however, the Security Council, which bears the main responsibility for the maintenance of peace, has adopted resolutions of a definite positive importance. UN Emergency Armed Forces, including a Polish contingent, continued operations in the Near East from 1973 through 1979. The UN forces' operations play a well-known peacekeeping role on Cyprus, as do those of the UN forces monitoring the separation of Syrian and Israeli troops on the Golan Heights.

There are no Soviet contingents among these forces. But, together with officers from France, the United States, and some other states, 18 Soviet officers are performing the functions of UN military observers overseeing the fulfillment of the terms of the truce in Palestine.

Now the USSR has come to the conclusion that it would be possible to create, under UN auspices, a mechanism for broad international monitoring [kontrol] both of the fulfillment of agreements to reduce international tension and limit armaments, and of the military situation in conflict regions in order to strengthen trust and mutual understanding. The UN Military Observers' and UN Peacekeeping Forces' Institute must be used, in the opinion of the Soviet Union, to separate the troops of combatant sides, and to observe cease-fire and armistice agreements. In this connection it is important to stress that our country has agreed to examine the question of participating in eliminating the budget deficit of the organization's armed forces.

Generally speaking, the United Nations is experiencing serious financial difficulties. They have been caused above all by the United States refusing to pay its contributions in full. Under these conditions the USSR is in practice showing readiness to participate in constructive quests for a way out of the difficulties. It has also paid its full 1987 contributions into the regular budget for the financing of the UN armed forces.

The Soviet Union wants to turn its approach toward boosting the UN role in the maintenance of general peace into practical policy. The USSR's approach to the critically dangerous situation in the Persian Gulf may serve as an example. This is being aggravated by the presence in the region of U.S. naval forces and those of their NATO allies. The USSR thinks above all that the interests of peace and tranquillity here demand political measures, and so the world community must concentrate its efforts in two directions—guaranteeing really safe navigation and stopping the Iran-Iraq war.

The USSR proposes withdrawing the navies of nonlittoral states from the Persian Gulf and sending in UN forces to replace the foreign warships and guarantee freedom and security of navigation. The Soviet Union thinks that the Security Council's Military Staff Committee could study the practical side of the question.

This committee does exist. It is made up of representatives of the chiefs of staff of the armed forces of the Security Council's permanent members, but it functions strictly pro forma.

Thus, the Soviet Union thinks that in accordance with the UN Charter the Military Staff Committee must meet at the level of chiefs of general staffs in order to resolve the question of sending UN naval forces into the Persian Gulf region and to determine the nature of their operations. In this event the chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff would also be prepared to take part in the session of the committee.

This proposal met with a positive response from the world public. Unfortunately, the U.S. Administration effectively rejected it by undertaking in response a further escalation of its military operations in the Persian Gulf. However, the Soviet Union has not abandoned its idea, and its proposal remains in force.

As you can see, Comrade Svechnikov, the answer to the question you have raised was quite lengthy, but the question itself is a very big and important one. It is directly linked with ensuring international security.

United States & Canada

Arbatov, Falin Discuss Gorbachev U.S. Visit

LD051104 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS—Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute for U.S. and Canada at the USSR Academy of Sciences, today described as favourable the atmosphere in the United States public circles on the eve of Mikhail Gorbachev's visit.

He was speaking at the new conference on realities of the world and new political thinking in the Press Centre for the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution.

"The statement about the forthcoming summit, made during Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to the U.S., evoked positive emotions among the Americans, which came as a surprise even to many American leaders.

The Americans now want good news, and that was just such."

It was noted at the press conference that the two sides' positions drew closer following Shultz's trip to Moscow. Thanks to this rapprochement, achieved through mutual effort, the sides succeeded in agreeing upon the agenda of the summit and resolving some issues that gave the green light to such a meeting.

"When we speak about Mikhail Gorbachev's forthcoming visit to the United States," said Valentin Falin, chairman of the board of the *Novosti Press Agency*, "The point at issue is a trip of a purely political character, since the aim of contemporary politics is to turn possibilities into realities.

We believe that there are opportunities for a breakthrough for a better, safer world with much fewer nuclear weapons.

The Soviet leadership maintains that these opportunities should be used to the maximum," Falin pointed out.

Reagan's Remarks on Upcoming Summit Cited

LD042339 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Washington, 4 Nov (TASS)—TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

Speaking on Wednesday over the U.S. Information Agency's Worldnet television network, President Reagan said that the USSR and the United States are now close to concluding "a historic agreement which will eliminate a whole class of U.S. and Soviet missiles from the face of the earth." The agreement, the President noted, will contain the most stringent conditions on its verification. He recalled that a new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting is scheduled to be held in Washington in early December. Together with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the President said, "We will discuss a broad range of problems." "I expect that during our meeting we will sign an agreement regarding Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles," Reagan noted.

The head of the administration went on to emphasize that the agreement on medium- and shorter-range missiles should be regarded not as the end of the process but as its beginning and as the first big step towards achieving a more considerable goal—a 50% reduction in strategic nuclear weapons arsenals. At talks, "substantial progress" has been achieved in this field, Reagan indicated. However, he stated in this connection that the White House "is not ready to bargain over SDI," the program being developed by the United States for the militarization of space. The President reiterated his well-known position on this issue, alleging that SDI can ensure "a safer world."

In his speech Reagan particularly stressed the need to maintain a "strong" NATO military bloc. "With or without an agreement on medium-range missiles," he said, "the United States's adherence to the alliance and the security of Europe remains unshakable."

The President, who had in the words of the UPI agency "built up his career by attacking communism" recognized in his speech the Soviet Union's great contribution to the routing of Hitlerite fascism. "We cannot fail," he said, "to pay due tribute to the fact that in this historic struggle the peoples of the Soviet Union fought bravely and made such enormous sacrifices in order to defeat a common enemy." However, UPI says these "conciliatory" utterances were combined in the President's speech with attacks on the USSR. For instance, he assessed the transformations now occurring in all spheres of life in the Soviet Union to be "still insufficient" and said that there is a need "for the Soviet system to be opened up still more."

According to a high-ranking administration representative, Reagan's speech was "designed to set the stage for the coming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting" and to "explain the position" of the President. However, as the representative admitted, [incomplete sentence as received].

Kozyakov Commentary Criticizes Weinberger

LD050540 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] And now a Vladislav Kozyakov commentary on the United States Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's resignation:

Mr. Weinberger [words indistinct] has been receiving expressions of sympathy from his colleagues in connection with his wife's illness. He said this illness is the main reason for quitting his post. However, I believe Mr. Weinberger has at least one more thing to feel sorry

about. His statesmanship and political concepts have failed to stand the test of time. When he took office in 1981, Weinberger said his aim was to achieve military supremacy, hoping that nuclear confrontation would continue forever. He, the brainfather [as heard] of the (?local) nuclear war doctrine and the prolonged nuclear war doctrine had nothing but confrontation on his mind. As he spoke in Bonn in April of 1981, Weinberger said that if the transition from the cold war to the relaxation of tension were to progress, America would never accept such progress. In his speech in the Boston Medical Society in 1982 he claimed that preparation for war was the only way towards peace.

Mr. Weinberger was afraid of any agreements between the Soviet Union and the United States. On the eve of the Geneva summit in 1985, he sent a letter to President Reagan persuading him to refrain from any agreement. A White House staff member then described Mr. Weinberger's letter as an attempt to sabotage a future summit. After the Reykjavik meeting, Weinberger clamped down on the agreement in principle to work for nuclear disarmament. He said that the talk about a nuclear free world was devoid of any sense.

Those statesmen who are still reluctant to abandon old concepts have fallen behind our time. An agreement that will eliminate two types of nuclear missiles is round the corner. It is likely to be shortly followed by a 50% cut in strategic offensive arms.

People in the Soviet Union, the United States, and elsewhere pin great hopes on the forthcoming summit meetings in Washington next month and in Moscow in the first half of next year. They expect these meetings to bring favorable results and replace confrontation with mutually beneficial cooperation. Mr Weinberger had failed to foresee this course of events, just as what has happened to America's finances. He repeatedly slashed social spending, which earned him the nickname Cap the Knife. He was sometimes called Cap shovel because he threw hundreds of thousands of millions at nuclear, space and other armaments. What this has led to is clear to everyone. After the Wall Street panic both the administration and Congress now have to urgently look for solutions to the federal budget deficit problem.

China

U.S. Allegations on Arms to Iran Denied

LD041819 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing November 4 TASS—A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China denied allegations circulated by the American press and U.S. officials to the effect that China was supplying arms, specifically 'Silkworm' missiles, to Iran.

Speaking at a regular weekly briefing for foreign and Chinese news people, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the American press was trying to convince international public opinion that China was the "largest supplier of arms to Iran." The purpose of such allegations is to "shift on to China the responsibility for the heightening of tensions in the Persian Gulf."

Expounding the reaction of the Chinese Government to the allegation of an official of the Washington administration to the effect that China was planning to deliver a second shipment of missiles, and artillery shells to Iran, he said that the U.S. Government knew perfectly well from where Iran was indeed getting large quantities of weapons. This is why, he said, all kind of actions taken to distract the attention of the public "cannot be described as reasonable."

Zhao Reference to Soviet Restructuring Noted

PM041621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 87 Second Edition p 8

[Dispatch by PRAVDA special correspondents B. Barakhta and A. Krushinskiy, TASS correspondent G. Arslanov: "Following a Course of Reforms"]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 3 Nov—[passage omitted] The CPC Central Committee general secretary and members of the Central Committee Politburo Standing Committee met in the House of People's Meetings here with Chinese and foreign journalists accredited to the 13th CPC Congress. The new party leadership, Zhao Ziyang declared, perceives the realization of the program elaborated by the congress as its chief task. Its goal is to turn China into a prosperous socialist state. The new Central Committee will continue along the course of all-around reforms, including restructuring the political structure, expanding foreign ties, and accelerating the PRC's socioeconomic development.

Replying to a question, the CPC Central Committee general secretary said that people in China know and are observing attentively the progress of restructuring in the USSR and attach great significance to it, although there are differences in the nature of the problems being resolved and the conditions in the two great states. He wished the reforms in the Soviet Union success. We—the PRC and the Soviet Union—are not competing in the pace of restructuring, Zhao Ziyang said, but we study each other's experience and actively seek optimum ways and methods of socialist building with due regard for each country's specific conditions. Going up to a group of Soviet journalists, he expressed satisfaction that *Pravda* and other USSR mass media have paid attention to the work of the Chinese Communists' supreme forum.

The Chinese press, radio, and television are commenting widely on the results of the 13th congress.

The 13th CPC Congress is over. Chinese Communists and all the country's working people are faced with responsible work in implementing its decisions.

Zhao Speaks on Results of CPC Congress

LD041747 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing November 4 TASS—The just-ended 13th Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) will leave a deep imprint on this country's development, furthering the policy of reform and broader relations with the outside world and speeding up modernization, Zhao Ziyang said.

The general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council of China was speaking in a meeting with Prime Minister Mario da Graca Machungo of Mozambique.

"Thanks to historical experience and practical reform we have realized that in order to steer the country out of poverty and underdevelopment it is essential to follow the path of socialism under the guidance of the Communist Party, be realists and go our own way, taking account of the concrete situation in the country," Zhao said.

"Our experience has enabled us to realize that China is at the initial phase of socialism. We should apply efforts to develop the socialist commodity economy. This is a matter of priority importance in building socialism with specific Chinese features," he continued.

The leader of the Chinese Communists also said that "the rejuvenation of the party's leadership is a guarantee that the line adopted by the 3rd Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee in political and organizational fields will be pursued consistently".

Southeast Asia & Pacific

IZVESTIYA Notes PRK Reconciliation

PM041831 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Ye. Sevastyanov report: "Cambodia: Paths of Reconciliation"]

[Text] Phnom Penh-Moscow—In Phnom Penh, the Cambodian capital, one is struck by the large number of invalids—young people with one or sometimes both legs missing. Moving with the aid of crutches between the rows of traders, they beg for alms. They receive alms without even having to beg. The store owners silently hand them a riel or two. It is considered blasphemy to give nothing or to chase off an amputee, blasphemy against these victims of a war which has raged for long years over once calm, peaceful Cambodia.

The war against the Cambodian people is now being waged by an antigovernment coalition of three groupings. Each of them held power at a certain stage but was later overthrown. One is headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who ruled the country until 1970, when he was deposed by pro-U.S. elements headed by Marshal Lon Nol. Since Lon Nol himself is no longer alive, one of his associates—Son Sann—now leads the second grouping in the coalition. Members of the third grouping are the followers of Pol Pot, who came to power on the crest of the 1975 revolution but were swept from the country's political arena in 1979 for their crimes against the Cambodian people.

N. Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Pol Pot are old adversaries and have different ideologies. Membership of the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" cannot efface the fundamental contradictions between them. The leaders of the groupings publicly abuse one another and their military formations engage in armed clashes with one another. A struggle is under way for influence among Cambodian refugees, more than 260,000 of whom have settled in camps on Thai territory.

However, despite the coalition's instability and the tarnished reputation of Pol Pot and a number of its other leaders, the antigovernment forces continue their provocative attacks. There is a network of checkpoints on the approaches to Phnom Penh. There they try to detect in time enemies stealing into the capital. Phnom Penh's public buildings are guarded by machine gunners. Armed police patrol the streets, keep order in citizens' leisure areas, and guard Buddhist temples during religious holidays. The curfew begins at 2100 hours: Patrols are stepped up and streets are closed with barricades to impede fast driving. Violators of the curfew are arrested. Nevertheless, the still of the night is periodically shattered by mine explosions and automatic fire.

PRK Deputy Defense Minister Soy Keo explained that the government is on the whole in control of the situation and large enemy formations have long since been routed and pushed back into Thailand. The construction of the first phase of a line of defense on the Cambodian border which is hard to cross without large-scale losses is being completed. But nonetheless, enemy forces are still operating inside Cambodia: They are moving through the jungles in small groups, carrying out raids on inhabited areas and performing various terrorist actions. Their favorite method is to scatter camouflaged mines which blow up not only servicemen but also peaceful inhabitants, old people, and children.

The enemy arsenal also contains subtler methods. Whereas previously Pol Pot's men intimidated the peasants, they are now trying to win them over. In particular, they are paying working people fabulous sums of money for rice and other foodstuffs. At a time when the state purchase price for rice is 2.5 riels, the enemy is inflating it to 15 riels. Moreover, it is paid in U.S. dollars and gold. Pol Pot's men and their partners persuade rural

inhabitants that they favor peace on Cambodian soil and that Khmer must not shoot Khmer. They pass themselves off exclusively as "patriots" allegedly combating "Vietnamese aggression." They exploit various ties of kinship and hometown favoritism and religious prejudices to influence the peasants.

"The most insidious thing," a member of the Kompong Speu Province—southwest of Phnom Penh—party leadership, said, "is the enemy verbal agitation. They drum a deliberate lie into illiterate peasants' minds, and the latter sometimes, without realizing it, pass it on to someone else." The enemy has also recently been devoting efforts to infiltrating the organs of power and the PRK management apparatus.

The antigovernment groupings' new tactics demand vigorous countermeasures. The people's power is stepping up explanatory work, using all means at its disposal. But government radio broadcasts currently cover only part of the country's territory and newspapers are published no more than once a week, and even then in a limited print run. Party cells in the capital's enterprises are not always strong, and the further they are from the capital, the weaker the party's influence.

A resolution concerning dispatching cadre workers to the localities has been adopted to rectify the situation. Several hundred people have already been sent to counties, districts, and villages—to all corners of Cambodia. Political schools, where people devoted to the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] boost their theoretical standard, have been created and are functioning in Phnom Penh and a number of other places. True, there are many difficulties—shortages of teaching aids, qualified teachers, and finally, buildings for classes and student accommodation. Furthermore, some of the students are semiliterate and some cannot read or write. Forms and methods of verbal propaganda among the population are improving—speakers, including some from friendly countries, speak to various audiences ranging from ministers to school pupils.

In an endeavor to create a reliable barrier to prevent unworthy individuals and secret enemies from infiltrating party ranks, the KPRP leadership is not rushing to open wide the doors to the party. At the same time it is carefully nurturing a reliable reserve for the party—in Phnom Penh, for instance, each enterprise and any institution necessarily has a group of activist sympathizers. There future KPRP members undergo a school of ideological and political tempering and acquire theoretical knowledge and the ability to work with the masses. Various social organizations play an increasingly marked role in the country's life: The United Front for National Building and Defense of Cambodia, trade unions, the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Youth Union, and the Association of the Revolutionary Women of Cambodia.

The people's power also has voluntary and convinced allies in the Buddhist monks. They endured much hardship from the Pol Pot regime—religion was banned, monasteries destroyed, and priests were thrown into torture chambers, tortured, and killed. Now that freedom of religion has been completely restored, during the services the monks remind the congregation, especially the young people, about Pol Pot's atrocities. Stands have been set up in monasteries and temples recounting in pictures and text Pol Pot's rule, called in Cambodia the genocide regime. The clergy vigorously explain to the population the essence of the KPRP's course.

The strengthening of the PRK's Armed Forces is an urgent task. Phnom Penh considers them to be quantitatively sufficient, but the training of soldiers and officers requires improvement. It is a question of the fighters' combat skill and their ideological and political level.

All these problems are being resolved, albeit slowly. The PRK military command believes that in the next few years it will achieve such improvements that the Cambodian Armed Forces will be able to independently perform their functions without aid from Vietnamese volunteers.

While reinforcing ties with the people and strengthening defense, the PRK Government is at the same time vigorously seeking potential for a political settlement of the conflict in the country. It submitted a program for national reconciliation 27 August 1987. The aim of the program is to stop the bloodshed, which primarily causes the Cambodian breadwinner—the peasant—to suffer, and set about restoring peace by means of talks. The PRK leadership has stated that it is ready to hold dialogue with the representatives of all three groupings in the antigovernment coalition. Only those directly responsible for the genocide, which in a short period—1975-1979—cost the lives of more than 3 million Cambodians, are excluded from taking part in it. It is a question of Pol Pot and his immediate accomplices. It is being suggested that the enemy forces come out of the jungles right now, even before the opening of talks, lay down their arms, and become involved in peaceful life. They are guaranteed security and the right to be reunited with their families. They will be able to work in peace.

Practical steps have followed the proclamation of the program of national reconciliation. The question that has been placed at the top of the agenda is that of a meeting between the four conflicting Cambodian sides and possibilities are being explored for contacts with Norodom Sihanouk, as head of the coalition. Aircraft are being used to scatter pamphlets in the mountainous and wooded regions of Cambodia where the antigovernment armed groups are stationed.

The first results are appearing. As Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, noted in an interview with Soviet television 12 October, "many previously deluded

people are beginning to see the light, are abandoning the opposing camp, and are returning to peaceful life, to their families, and to their people." Emigres living in Western countries have begun to visit Phnom Penh. Recently a Cambodian singer who was popular in the past visited the capital. A crowd of admirers was constantly encamped under the windows of her hotel room, which greatly moved the artist. Other emigres have also left their homeland with pleasant impressions. This is a sign that in their wake more and more groups of compatriots whom fate has scattered throughout the world will come to Cambodia. One such Cambodian said to me in the aircraft, which had only just left the runway at Phnom Penh airport: "I am happy that life in Cambodia is gradually returning to normal and that our dear capital is rising up out of the ashes. The proposals of Heng Samrin's leadership for national reconciliation cannot fail to evoke satisfaction."

Signs are appearing that the PRK's constructive position has also touched certain chords in the upper spheres of the coalition. People in Phnom Penh noted that Norodom Sihanouk's statement, published by his mission in Bangkok in response to the letter from seven former Khmer political figures, fundamentally coincides with the PRK position on national reconciliation.

Continuing its efforts for a political settlement, the PRK Government in its 8 October 1987 statement once again stressed its commitment to forming a coalition government to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, nonaligned Cambodia. It indicated, in particular, its readiness to grant N. Sihanouk a high post in the organs of state leadership. The PRK is not advancing any preliminary conditions for talks with the opposition. They will have to examine any questions and explain what must be done, and how, in order to put an end to the conflict and set about restoring the country.

A resolution of the Cambodian problem taking into consideration the vital interests of the Cambodian people and the political realities of the region, the Soviet Government statement published 18 October indicated, would lead to the restoration of peace in the unfortunate land of Cambodia and would be an important contribution to improving the situation in Southeast Asia and the Asian-Pacific region as a whole.

IZVESTIYA on Hun Sen News Conference

PM041715 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Important Changes Have Been Noted"]

[Text] Armed acts of provocation against People's Cambodia have been going on for about 9 years and we can see no way at present to end them, despite the fact that virtually everyone says that this conflict must be settled by political means, Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, said at a news conference in Moscow.

As part of its national reconciliation policy Cambodia has expressed willingness to meet with Prince Sihanouk and other opposition leaders, with the exception of Pol Pot and his closest accomplices, and offer Sihanouk a high government post corresponding to his contribution to the task of national reconciliation, Hun Sen noted.

Hun Sen described the vote in the United Nations on the resolution on the Cambodian situation, inspired by Pol Pot associates who still represent Cambodia in this international organization, as a serious impediment to finding a solution to the Cambodian problem. This resolution cannot be considered valid. We have raised the question, he stressed, of organizing an international conference involving both opposing sides, the Indochinese countries, ASEAN, the USSR, China, France, India, the United States, and Britain.

Thanks to efforts by the PRK and a number of other countries trying to contribute to a solution of the Cambodian problem through negotiation, it was noted at the news conference, important changes have now been noted which facilitate the process of seeking a solution to the situation.

Soviet-Lao Consular Consultations Completed

PM041819 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Consultations Have Taken Place"]

[Text] From 28 through 30 October consultations on consular questions took place in Moscow between the Lao Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Lao delegation was received by B.N. Chaplin, USSR deputy foreign minister.

Near East & South Asia

Iran Stages Anti-U.S. Demonstrations 4 Nov

LD041442 Moscow Tass in English 1314 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Nicosia November 4 TASS—Mass anti-American demonstrations and rallies were staged in Iran today. The IRNA agency reports that their participants protest against the U.S. policy towards Iran and, in part, against the presence of U.S. Navy in the Persian Gulf. In Tehran there was a multithousand rally addressed by Iranian Prime Minister Mir Husayn Musavi.

UAE Minister Discusses Gulf Situation, War

PM041529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 87 Second Edition p 5

[Interview with UAE Information and Culture Minister Ahmad ibn Hamid Al Nuhayyan by *Pravda* special correspondent A. Stepanov: "Extinguishing the Conflict"; first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] What is the United Arab Emirates' view of the way to restore stability in the Persian Gulf zone? What is its assessment of USSR policy in the region? *Pravda* special correspondent A. Stepanov's questions are answered by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Hamid Al Nuhayyan, the country's information and culture minister.

Abu Dhabi—The UAE wants an immediate end to the Iran-Iraq war, the minister said, and we welcome the role of the UN Security Council in urging the warring sides to end the bloodshed and the great powers to make a most serious contribution to the attainment of peace. The presence of foreign navies in the Gulf is a direct consequence of the war and has, in effect, been imposed on the region. It has become a self-sufficing factor, feeding the war and preventing the free passage of ships. Frankly, we do not like this presence because it is fraught with unpredictable consequences. We welcome the USSR's proposal on withdrawing foreign navies from the Gulf and instructing UN forces to ensure freedom of shipping in its waters. We regard the cessation of the Iran-Iraq war as utterly essential if security in the region as a whole is to be safeguarded. Such a turn of events would meet the aspirations of all interested parties.

If the Soviet Union is displaying a really serious and responsible approach to the solution of the acute regional problem, we expect an equally serious and responsible approach on the part of the United States as well. But there is no doubt that there are foreign forces which are pursuing their own selfish interests in the region.

The Soviet Union is developing relations with its neighbor, Iran, and, at the same time, it is developing relations with the Gulf Arab states as well, and this could have a positive influence on the settlement of the conflict. We value highly your country's great prestige in the international arena; even the states in the region that do not have diplomatic relations with the USSR appreciate this fact. We are greatly reliant on the USSR's constructive role in the establishment of peace and security in the region, but it would be wrong to claim that our relations with the Soviet Union are dictated entirely by immediate concerns. We want to develop them in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding in all spheres. Although we do not have long-standing links, they are based on mutual respect and cooperation that takes into account one another's interests. We are well aware that the USSR has always been on the Arabs' side in their struggle against colonialism, foreign bases, and Israeli aggression, and for a just solution of the Palestinian problem.

USSR Envoy Discusses Gulf, Peace Conference

JN041822 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1555 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Damascus, 4 Nov (SANA)—Aleksandr Dzasokhov, Soviet ambassador in Damascus, has called for the withdrawal of U.S. naval vessels from the Gulf and for keeping this area free from tension and hostility. At a press conference held here today on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet ambassador suggested the presence of forces under UN aegis to guarantee freedom of navigation in the Gulf.

Dzasokhov reiterated his country's support for holding an international conference to resolve the Middle East issue, provided that it be attended by the parties concerned, including the PLO and the Security Council permanent members.

The Soviet ambassador talked about his country's honest intentions to remove tension in the international community, and about the pressing desire to remove nuclear weapons. He noted that the summit meeting to be held by Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan falls within this framework.

The Soviet ambassador talked about the achievements attained in his country under the GOSR. He noted CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev's reform program, and said that it is a program to change, to end bureaucracy, and give a new momentum to the social, scientific, and political thinking in the country.

The Soviet ambassador expressed support for the Syrian suggestion to hold an international conference to define terrorism. He added that a large number in the international community, including the USSR and the socialist bloc countries, support the convening of such a conference.

The Soviet ambassador praised the existing relations between Syria and the USSR. He also praised Syria's policy and its confrontation of the imperialist and Zionist plots. He added that the brave, national course followed by the Syrian leadership is appreciated by his country and all peace-loving people.

Rebel Advisers' Presence in DRA Examined

PM041403 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Oct 87 First Edition p 3

[Own correspondents Lieutenant Colonel A. Polibin and Lieutenant Colonel A. Oliynik dispatch: "The End of Adviser Qader. Who Is Training the Dushmans—Enemies of the Afghan People—and How"]

[Excerpts] Jalalabad-Kabul—For several hours the dushmans had been climbing the spurs of the Towr Ghar—the Black Mountains. The Afghan border had been left far behind. The bandits moved through the Nawai Pass

without particular care: It was thought to be the fiefdom of the "Islamic Party of Afghanistan" (IPA), since it was controlled by Mullah Ghafar's armed formations.

The leader of the gang, 'Abdul Qayum, walked unhurriedly behind the guides, surrounded by bodyguards. Behind him, also in a tight circle of people, lightly strode a strongly built bearded man with a stern gaze, carrying a U.S. M-16 automatic rifle over his shoulder. His clothing was nothing remarkable: He was dressed, like everyone, in a linen tunic, with sandals on his bare feet and a chadar—a cloak—from under which peeped a canvas bag containing spare magazines and grenades, thrown over his shoulder. Only the leader's retinue knew that the man disguised in Afghan national dress was 'Abdul Qader, an officer in Pakistan's special service, the senior officer in a group of Pakistani advisers at one of the counterrevolutionaries' military training centers near Peshawar. Everyone in the gang recalled Gulbuddin's grim order: The life of every man in the group depends on that of the "esteemed" Qader. If anything happens to him—they will all die... [passage omitted]

The United States and its strategic ally Pakistan are doing everything to fan the flames of the undeclared war on Afghan territory even more strongly to disrupt the process of national reconciliation being implemented by the PDPA and the revolutionary government. Foreign military advisers, together with the ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolution, are engaged in this. A ramified network of special training centers and militarized camps, where instructors from the United States, Britain, France, the FRG, Pakistan, and Iran teach the dushmans how to burn, pillage, and slaughter, has been set up to train the bandits.

At the Afghan Army General Staff we were familiarized with the operational map showing the dushman training centers on Pakistani and Iranian territory. They number nearly 200 in total. The training periods vary—from a few weeks to 6-8 months. The largest training centers in Warsak, Chitral, and Peshawar have their own firing ranges where the rebels, under conditions that simulate combat as close as possible, rehearse methods of organizing ambushes, raids, and attacks on sentry posts and sabotaging communications. Recently dushmans have been involved in Pakistani Armed Forces' military maneuvers; some of them are trained directly in Pakistani Army subunits. The rebels trained in centers on Iranian territory are forcibly enlisted for the Iran-Iraq front and wear the uniform of Iranian servicemen.

"Each bandit training center has its own speciality," Major General Imamuddin, chief of a directorate, said. "For example, at Attock they train terrorists for demolition work, in Mirali they train them in organizing terrorist acts, and in Turaga [name as transliterated] they train intelligence specialists. Instruction in how to use 'Stinger' and 'Blowpipe' antiaircraft missiles in combat now occupies a special place in the dushman training. The training centers in the Pakistani cities of Varsa [name as transliterated], Nawagai, Sadda, Thal, and others train such specialists under the leadership of U.S. advisers. The coordination center in Islamabad, made up of representatives from the counterrevolutionary organizations' headquarters and foreign advisers, controls dushman training. The center generalizes the experience of combat operations on DRA territory, draws up textbooks and programs, and selects 'teachers.'"

Maj Gen Imamuddin showed us a whole stack of so-called textbooks elaborated by foreign advisers for the bandits. The subject matter is varied: "Lessons of Guerrilla Warfare," "150 Questions and Answers About Guerrilla Warfare," "Guerrilla Warfare From the Viewpoint of Islam"...

The activity of foreign advisers is not confined to merely instructing the dushmans at the training centers. Often the advisers cross the DRA border together with the trained gangs and take part in combat operations, prepare bombardments of important objectives, and carry out sabotage operations and terrorist acts. Here is the information people in the general staff gave us.

Paktia Province: In the region of Zalkud [name as transliterated] village on the Kabul-Khowst road Khazrat's bandit group has been discovered with five "Stinger" launchers. The gang includes two U.S. advisers nicknamed Bill and John. Measures are being taken to destroy the gang.

Parvan Province: Some 25 km south of Ghazni on 18 September in the Sanbolaq Pass 2 U.S. advisers were killed as a result of a bombing strike; Bill Reban from New York State and Laysks [surnames as transliterated] from California, who were in the Maleka gang.

Khowst District: There are nearly 20 advisers from the United States, the FRG, France, and Pakistan in the Jawar base established by the dushmans. They are training bandits, dealing with the base's engineering equipment, and organizing antiaircraft systems.

Feyzabad Province: Four advisers arrived from abroad at dushman-controlled Som Darreh with video equipment for shooting a propaganda movie about the allegedly barbaric bombardment of the province's peaceful villages by the Afghan Army. Forty rebels were dressed in DRA Armed Forces' uniforms for this

Similar detailed information also comes in from the other provinces in the country where uninvited guests are entering illegally. According to data from competent DRA organs, there are now in all approximately 3,000 foreign advisers and specialists on the country's territory. Naturally, operational detachments of the security organs, the people's militia, and Afghan Army subunits react promptly to each such report. This year alone, according to incomplete data, nearly 100 foreign advisers met their death on Afghan territory. One of these was the Pakistani Qader.

East Europe

Novosti's Falin Cited on Berlin Wall Changes

LD051118 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0954 GMT 5 Nov

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov (TASS)—The real architects of what the West calls the "Berlin Wall" are not the Soviet Union and the GDR but the three Western powers, the FRG, and certain forces in West Berlin. They built the wall, for which the GDR had to pay more than M150 billion—that is what was filched through West Berlin over many years by certain forces in the West, declared Valentin Falin, chairman of the board of *Novosti Press Agency*, at a press conference today at the press center of the 70th anniversary of October. Consequently, when they say the existing system of maintaining order on the frontier should undergo a change for the better, obviously one must first see that the prerequisites for such changes are created in the West.

Valentin Falin recalled the statement by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, that the GDR will continue efforts, and given a sufficient understanding and response from the West, there might be positive changes.

Latin America & Caribbean

Ortega Interviewed on Nicaraguan Situation

PM041645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 87 First Edition p 5

[Interview with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega in Managua by PRAVDA special correspondent P. Bogomolov: "The Revolution Goes On"—date not given]

[Text] Managua—President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua, coordinator of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, received *Pravda* special correspondent P. Bogomolov and, at his request, described the situation in the country and set out his own views on the current situation in the region and the international arena as a whole.

[Ortega] Having taken part in this year's UN General Assembly session, I recall the concern for the fate of peace which resounded in most of the speeches. History confronts us all with the need to decide whether mankind is to be or not to be.

If it proves possible even to curb the arms race, this will provide tremendous advantages above all for the great powers themselves, enabling them to resolve large-scale socioeconomic problems. Take the United States, for instance, where unemployment, hunger, and other negative phenomena are affecting whole strata of the population. A weakening of militarism would make it possible to stabilize and accelerate development of the U.S. economy and to bring down the current stock market fever. It would seem that the Washington administration ought to be able to understand all this. Alas, a constructive response from Washington to Soviet proposals for mutually acceptable reductions in nuclear missile potentials is very rare.

A lowering of the level of nuclear confrontation, which is what the USSR is seeking, would also make it possible to increase the industrially developed countries' assistance to young liberated states. In short, there is an inseparable link between disarmament and development. However, in order to grasp this in all its depth, a new philosophy, new political thinking is indeed necessary, as M.S. Gorbachev has stressed in his well-known article and his speeches and comments.

I have visited a number of countries in recent months, the Nicaraguan president went on. Everywhere I felt the widespread dissatisfaction of various strata of the public at the many reservations that Washington has advanced in respect to dialogue with the Soviet Union. In this very complex atmosphere, we are delighted at the Soviet leadership's flexibility, which is skillfully parrying the attacks of the U.S. "hawks" and politically disarming its opponents by destroying their arguments one by one. Nicaragua supports the dynamic foreign policy course of the USSR and welcomes achievement of the preliminary Soviet-American accord on two classes of missiles.

The fact that the Soviet Union has already expressed its readiness to allocate a certain part of the resources which would be released through disarmament as aid to underdeveloped countries irritates the Washington strategists. The U.S. ruling circles find such a step unacceptable: After all, they themselves are doing nothing for the peaceful development of Latin American countries.

Passing on to problems pertaining to the Central American region, the president of Nicaragua noted that changes taking place there exceed the confines of the group of states involved in terms of their importance and affect the fate of the whole continent. A historic moment came when, finally facing up to reality, the presidents of Central American countries, in a show of political will, signed the important document on peaceful settlement of the regional crisis following their meeting in Guatemala.

The Nicaraguan revolution is the focal point of the processes taking place in the region. Its survival has been possible thanks to three determining factors. It is due, above all, to the mass heroism and self-sacrifice of its people and their courageous resistance to aggression. It is also due to the moral support and extensive assistance received from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the constructive stance of a number of West European states, and the solidarity of the peace-loving public in all states, not excluding even the United States itself. Finally, it is due to the strengthening movement in

defense of Nicaragua in Latin America—a kind of continental front of resistance to intervention in which the Contadora Group and the Support Group are playing a very weighty role.

The strategic plan to crush the Sandinist revolution has failed. After all, the main aim of the opponents of the revolution was to build up the contra strength to 30,000 men by the end of the current year. In fact, their numbers at the moment do not exceed 6,500. That is only about one-third of their strength 2 years ago.

The insurgents are supplied with the latest technical means for blowing up bridges, power lines, and other installations and also with surface-to-air missiles. However, even in these circumstances, the Sandinist People's Army, and frequently even the reservists, backed up by militia are managing to successfully defend key enterprises, power stations, and transport routes.

In short, the military-political situation in the country is firmly and reliably under control. In these conditions, the Washington administration is forced to exploit literally every action of the mercenaries to "push through" the $270 million aid to these bandits. It is not merely a question here of yet another dollar injection. A U.S. Congress decision to fund the contras would give the White House "carte blanche" to stage any crime against Nicaragua, not ruling out even a direct armed intervention.

Against the backdrop of a relatively favorable military situation, the socioeconomic situation remains extremely complex and even critical. In Nicaragua, it is beset with more difficulties than in most other countries which have embarked on the path of revolutionary transformations. A mixed economy exists in the republic, guaranteed by the constitution. This makes application of planned measures with a view to economic stabilization more difficult and impairs effectiveness of state control in the economic sphere.

What is to be done in this situation? Should we decide categorically to end the mixed economy and to nationalize the means of production at one fell swoop? No, such a step would be a subjective, unrealistic action that would ignore Nicaragua's specific conditions. It would pit certain sections of the urban and rural population against the authorities; it would deprive the revolution of its broad international support, undermine implementation of the Guatemala accords, and facilitate Washington's preparations for overt aggression.

Consequently, the country's economy must continue to comply with the long-term natural laws governing the current stage of development and retain its mixed character. But in this case, what can be done to improve the economic situation? Western financial centers are advising Nicaraguans to cancel agrarian reform, abolish social programs, and deprive thousands of workers and employees of their earnings. We do not intend to follow this kind of advice. The revolution will not give up its principles; it will not lose its anti-imperialist thrust.

Imagine for a moment what would happen if Nicaragua agreed to compromise. However, even in this case, the crisis would not be replaced by an economic boom. This is because the root causes of the difficulties experienced by the republic would not have been removed—the undeclared war which swallows up 45% of the nation's income, and the U.S. trade embargo which bars Nicaragua from the nearest spare parts and semifinished goods market. Painful though it is to say so, the country will be deprived of the possibility of confidently building up its production forces until the aggression has ended.

The Sandinist government is by no means trying to sidestep the republic's vital problems. We are allocating 35% of the budget for education and health care, combatting bureaucracy and incompetence, intensifying the policy of savings, eliminating mistakes committed earlier, and overcoming disorganization and irresponsibility. We are countering the excesses of the free market situation which prejudice the interests of the low-income sections of the population with rationed distribution of food and essential goods to the working people.

Naturally, not everyone approves of this state policy. Feelings of hostility toward the revolutionary authorities are being fueled by opposition forces operating legally in Nicaragua and having their own mass media. Exploiting the democratization we are implementing in line with the Guatemala accords, counterrevolutionary elements are making use of the notorious "Chilean experience," trying specifically to thwart the next military service draft and thus to deprive the republic of its armed defenders. There is evidence of attempts to demoralize Nicaraguans, to claim that the revolution equals poverty, and to drive a wedge between us and the Soviet Union, Cuba, and other socialist countries. However, the reactionary forces' attempts to "capture the masses," to "win over" the hearts of ordinary people are increasingly meeting with opposition from the working people.

As revolutionaries, the Sandinists are opposed to a dogmatic approach to reality and to all kinds of rigid schemes. The Sandinist National Liberation Front, proceeding from its scientifically substantiated revolutionary theory, is a party of social creation. We cannot but rejoice at the inspiring atmosphere of change currently developing in the Land of the Soviets. We welcome Soviet restructuring in every way. We are able to see for ourselves that it promotes general acceleration of the revolutionary processes in the present-day world and exerts a positive influence on world events. The winds of change in the Soviet Union have inspired us with new strength and have given us new confidence and determination. Only in this way—boldly, flexibly, and creatively—is it possible to advance successfully along the chosen path while at the same time remaining loyal to the fundamental principles.

In connection with the approaching 70th anniversary of Great October, I would like to address words of special gratitude to the Soviet people, the Nicaraguan president said in conclusion. Under the leadership of the party of Lenin, the Soviet people became creator and main protagonist of the revolution. Undergoing unbelievable trials, your country has managed not only to uphold its gains but also to give decisive support to the forces of democracy, progress, and national liberation. In this way, socialism has grown from an idea into an international reality that is becoming more tangible and convincing for millions of people on our planet with every passing year.

Comparison of Gorbachev 2 November Speech

Moscow *Pravda* in Russian on 3 November carries in its Second Edition on pages 2-5 M.S. Gorbachev's 2 November speech on the 70th anniversary of the GOSR entitled "October and Restructuring: The Revolution Continues." A comparison with the Moscow Television version published on pages 38-61 of the 3 November Soviet Union *Daily Report* reveals the following variations: Page 38: Column one, paragraph one, sentence four, reads in *Pravda*: October is truly mankind's shining hour and his dawn. [rewording] Column one, paragraph two, sentence one has "An anniversary is a time to be proud" in boldface Column two, paragraph two, is headed by the following: I The Path of October—the Path of the Pioneers [supplying subhead] Column two, paragraph two, sentence one begins with: Comrades, our pioneering...[rewording, changing punctuation] Page 40: Column one, paragraph two, sentence three, *Pravda* has the word "model" in quotation marks Column one, paragraph three, sentence one, has "contrary to the rules" in quotation marks Same paragraph, sentence four, has "you are saying that to create socialism you need to have civilization" in quotation marks Same paragraph, sentence five, has "Very well." through "moving toward socialism?" in quotation marks Column two, paragraph three, sentence two has "everything for victory" in quotation marks Same paragraph, at end *Pravda* has [prolonged applause] instead of [applause] Column two, paragraph four, sentence three has "cooperative socialism" in quotation marks Same paragraph, sentence five, has "cooperative societies" and "civilized cooperative members" in quotation marks Same paragraph, sentence seven, has "finish off, re-do, and start afresh" in quotation marks Page 41: Column one, paragraph three, sentence five, has "regular" in quotation marks Column one, paragraph four, sentence five, has Lenin quote from "not directly on" to "revolution told us." in quotation marks Column two, paragraph one, last sentence has "From each" to "to his labor." in quotation marks Column two, paragraph two, sentence three, has "combine harmoniously" in quotation marks Same paragraph, last sentence has "plan of work" through "level of technology." in quotation marks Column two, paragraph three, sentence one reads "and the variegated richness, boldness, and originality..." [supplying "richness"] Column two, paragraph four, sentence two has "socialist Russia would emerge from the Russia of NEP" in quotation marks Same paragraph, sentence three has "It is better to do a little but do it well"; "cultural development of the entire mass of the people"; and "without falsehood and force" in quotation marks Page 43: Column one, paragraph one, last sentence has "was not a trifle" through "acquire crucial importance." in quotation marks Column one, paragraph three, last sentence has "turning the screws" in quotation marks Column one, paragraph four, sentence five, has "new opposition" in quotation marks Page 43: Column two, paragraph two, has "Bukharin is not just" through "fully understood it." in quotation marks Page 44: Column one, paragraph four, at end *Pravda* has [prolonged applause] instead of [applause] Page 45: Column one, paragraph five, sentence two has "theory" in quotation marks Page 46: Column one, paragraph three, sentence four, has "Manchurian incident" in quotation marks Column one, paragraph four, sentence four, has "appeasement" in quotation marks Same paragraph, last sentence has "Third Reich" in quotation marks Column two, paragraph four, first sentence has "no later than September 1" in quotation marks Page 47: Column one, paragraph one, at end of sentence two, *Pravda* has [prolonged applause] instead of [applause] Column one, paragraph three, sentence one reads "who commanded the fronts and armies, the corps, divisions" [rewording] Column one, paragraph four, at end of paragraph *Pravda* has [prolonged applause] instead of [applause] Page 48: Column one, paragraph one, sentence two has "Leningrad plot" and "doctors' plot" in quotation marks Same paragraph, same sentence reads: "plot' were fabricated. In short, genuine respect for the people was lacking. People worked selflessly" [rewording] Column one, paragraph five, sentence one reads: "to overcome the voluntarist tendencies and distortions" [rewording] Column two, paragraph two, sentence one, reads: "great possibilities to further accelerate its development" [adding "further"] Page 49: Column one, paragraph three, sentence two, has "fight for freedom" through "attainment of socialism." in quotation marks, and "without for a moment" in boldface. Same paragraph, at end *Pravda* has [prolonged applause] instead of [applause] Column one, paragraph six is headed by: II Developing Socialism and Restructuring [supplying subhead] Same paragraph starts with: "Comrades, we have [changing punctuation] Column two, paragraph two, sentence two has "to analyze, in" through "given transitional form." in quotation marks, and "from what to what" in boldface Column two, paragraph three, sentence one, reads "interests, and to humanitarian values in the" [rewording] Same paragraph, sentence two, reads "revival lies in revealing socialism's tremendous social" [rewording] Page 50: Column one, paragraph two, sentence four, has "timid" in quotation marks Same paragraph, sentence four, has Lenin quote "But the power" through "the new life." in quotation marks, and "independent" in boldface Column one, paragraph three, sentence two, has "afraid" in quotation marks Column two, paragraph one, sentence six, reads "reverence for rank, bad management, and irresponsibility." [subbing "bad" for "band"] Same paragraph, sentence seven, has "pressure" in quotation marks Page 51: Column one, paragraph one, sentence three, reads "of self-financing and commercial viability. From the beginning" [rewording] Same paragraph, last sentence, reads "on state enterprises (associations) will come into" [supplying word] Column one, paragraph three, sentence three reads "reform and restructuring as whole actively put people" [adding phrase] Column two, paragaraph two, sentence two, reads "life and for asserting our Soviet values" [rewording] Page 52: Column one, paragraph one ends with [prolonged applause] instead of [applause] Column two, paragraph two, *Pravda* omits [applause] notation at end of paragraph Page 53: Column one, paragraph three, sentence three, *Pravda* does

not repeat "the forces of conservatism" Column two, end of paragraph three, has [prolonged applause] instead of [applause] Page 54: Column one, paragraph two is headed by: III. Great October and the Modern World [supplying subhead] Column one, paragraph two, begins with "Comrades, the world" [changing punctuation] Same paragraph, sentence two, has "right" in quotation marks Same paragraph, sentence four, has "major politics" in quotation marks Column one, paragraph three, sentence one, has "weakest link" and "final, decisive battle" in quotation marks Same paragraph, sentence three, has "breathing space" and "a new period" through "states was won." in quotation marks [subbing "won" for "one"] Same paragraph, last sentence has "coexist" in quotation marks Column two, paragraph three, reads "imperialist strategy of 'rolling back socialism.' Imperialism had to moderate its" [supplying quotation marks, rewording Column two, paragraph five, sentence one, reads "provided a new foreign policy conception in detailed" [rewording] Page 56: Column one, paragraph three, sentence two has "Third World" in quotation marks Column two, paragraph one, sentence six has "discharged", "peaceful", and "about capital" in quotation marks Same paragraph, sentence seven, has "easing" and "Soviet threat" in quotation marks Column two, paragraph two, last sentence, reads "completely real and terrible things, demanding not only" [rewording] Column two, paragraph three, sentence two, has "economic miracles" in quotation marks Same paragraph, sentence three, has "miracle" in quotation marks Same paragraph, sentence four, has "infectious example", "cold war", "military fist", and "Third World" in quotation marks Page 57: Column one, paragraph two, sentence two, has "second" in quotation marks Same paragraph, sentence two, has "Third World" in quotation marks Same paragraph, sentence three, has "consolidate a nation" and "partnership" in quotation marks Column one, paragraph five, sentence one, has "disarmament for development" in quotation marks Column two, paragraph two, sentence five, has "partnership" in quotation marks Column two, paragraph three, sentence one has "theories" in quotation marks Same paragraph, sentence two, has "middle class" in quotation marks Page 58: Column one, paragraph two, sentence two and last sentence, has "Third World" in quotation marks Column one, paragraph three, sentence three, has "Third World" in quotation marks Column one, paragraph four, last sentence, reads "foretell the results even over the next" [adding "even" and rewording] Column two, paragraph one, sentence three, has "Third World" in quotation marks Page 59: Column two, paragraph two, sentence one reads "at the crossroads, like world progress itself—its driving force. The Communist Parties..." [rewording, deleting editorial note] Same paragraph, sentence three, reads "gaining cohesion by its respect for the renewed norms" [rewording, removing editorial note following sentence] Column two, paragraph five, sentence three, *Pravda* reads "human life and approved its humanist and" [replacing "appropriated" with "approved"] Page 60: Column one, paragraph four, sentence four, has "model" in quotation marks Page 61: Column one, paragraph two, sentence four, has from "The time of" through "and from below." in quotation marks Column one, paragraph three, sentence two has "cold war" in quotation marks Column one, paragraph six, sentence one has "little over 13 years remain before" [deleting editorial note] Column two, end of paragraph one, has [prolonged applause] instead of [applause]

Comparison of Gorbachev 4 November Speech

Moscow *Pravda* in Russian on 5 November 1987 carries in its Second Edition on page 1 an unattributed report on the speech by M.S. Gorbachev given in the Kremlin on 4 November. The *Pravda* report, under the headline "Speech by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev," has been compared with the Moscow Television Russian version published in the 4 November Soviet Union *Daily Report*, page 22, revealing the following variations:

The *Pravda* version begins: [Text] Esteemed Comrades, Dear Friends!

I welcome you once again—this time as participants in our meeting, which is unusual from all points of view and reflects the profound changes which the modern world is experiencing.

May I take this opportunity to thank you for visiting us and participating in our celebrations. This is an honor for us and a great support.

Dear Comrades, Friends!... (supplying *Pravda* opening paragraphs)

Page 22, column one, second paragraph, sentence three, *Pravda* reads ..."living in peace together"... (providing quotation marks)

Paragraph five, first sentence, *Pravda* reads ...of this highlights new aspects of the content of... (rewording)

Next paragraph, last sentence, *Pravda* reads ..."medium"... (providing quotation marks)

Same sentence, *Pravda* reads ...to a fundamentally different level which... (deleting "new," editorial note)

Column two, first paragraph, last sentence, *Pravda* reads ..."recessions"... (providing quotation marks)

Page 23, column one, paragraph one, sentence two, *Pravda* reads ...fear of the "Soviet threat" persists; for as... (deleting "military," supplying quotation marks)

Same paragraph, sentence two, *Pravda* has ..."subjects"... ..."objects"... (supplying quotation marks)

Next paragraph, first sentence, *Pravda* reads ...fear of the "Soviet threat" and militarism loses... (deleting "military," supplying quotation marks)

Paragraph four, first sentence, *Pravda* reads ...stage in the "Third World"—Rama R. Rama was right when... (supplying quotation marks, subbing "Rama R. Rama" for "the Indian representative")

Same paragraph, first sentence, *Pravda* reads ..."disarming for the sake of development"... (providing quotation marks)

Same paragraph, sentence two, *Pravda* reads ..."critical mass"... (providing quotation marks)

Paragraph six, sentence three, *Pravda* reads ..."fall in love"... (supplying quotation marks)

Column two, paragraph one, sentence three, *Pravda* reads ...of an ecological "seizure." The problem has... (supplying quotation marks, rewording)

Paragraph five, first sentence, *Pravda* reads ..."The arrogance of a belief in one's omniscience"... (supplying quotation marks)

Pravda omits final paragraph.

Gorbachev Meets With World Leaders

Romania's Ceausescu

LD041552 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS—Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met today with Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania.

They exchanged views and information on topical problems of socialist development in both countries and discussed questions connected with a further development of Soviet-Romanian relations and cooperation. Special attention was devoted to questions connected with the realization of agreements reached last May by Gorbachev and Ceausescu. They reiterated mutual interest in the expansion and deepening of cooperation in all spheres and in using new forms for it that would be in line with the requirements of the present-day stage of development and the increased potential of the two countries.

The conversation was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Poland's Jaruzelski

LD031524 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 3 Nov 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev today met Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of Poland.

In the course of the conversation, the two leaders expressed great satisfaction with the development of cooperation between the CPSU and the PZPR. The broad Soviet-Polish cooperation in the sphere of economy, in the sphere of ideology, science and culture, is being filled with new specific contents. Some topical international problems, the questions of the further struggle for peace and security of peoples were also examined.

Comrade Jaruzelski conveyed ardent greetings to Soviet people in connection with the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere and in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding.

SFRY's Krunic,Dolanc

LD051107 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev met today with Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and with SFRY presidency member Dolanc.

On behalf of the LCY and Yugoslav Working People, Krunic and Dolanc passed on their cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, along with their sincere wishes for success in implementing the aims and tasks of restructuring in the Soviet Union.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev expressed the friendly feeling of Soviet people for Yugoslavia, and emphasized their comradely solidarity with the activity of Yugoslav Communists in putting into practice the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress.

The mutual interest of the CPSU and LCY is confirmed in the consistent deepening and enrichment of equal and mutually beneficial links between the two parties, countries and peoples, and by cooperation in the economy and other areas of life. The importance of a broader mutual interaction between the USSR and SFRY in international affairs, while maintaining full respect for the interests of each country and, in particular, for its policy, was noted.

The conversation passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

CSSR's Husak

LD032047 Moscow Domestic Service inRussian1900 GMT3 Nov 87

[Text] Today a meeting took place between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president.

During the conversation which passed off in an atmosphere of friendship, [word indistinct] and mutual understanding, matters of further deepening cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR were examined. The importance of the Soviet-Czechoslovak accords reached in April of this year was stressed, especially for the present crucial stage of work on fulfilling decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress.

It was noted that the process of restructuring in the USSR and the Czechoslovak Communists' course toward speeding up the country's socioeconomic development and democratizing public life are creating favorable conditions to widen in every way the ties between these fraternal countries in the political, economic and spiritual spheres.

Gustav Husak conveyed cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

Hungary's Kadar

LD032023 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, November 3 TASS—Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today met with Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP).

Mikhail Gorbachev and Janos Kadar had a comradely and frank discussion of the activities of both parties at the current stage of development of the Soviet Union and Hungary.

It was noted that the CPSU and the HSWP, proceeding from the existing specific conditions, approached in a constructive manner urgent tasks of social and economic development and were striving for the further in-depth development of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation.

Janos Kadar praised the spirit of the current celebrations to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

A sober and weighed attitude in analyzing what has been accomplished by Soviet Communists and current tasks facing them, he said, convincingly attests to the fact that the CPSU is consistently carrying on with the cause started by the Great October Socialist Revolution.

More on Kadar

LD031919 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Excerpt] We start with an account with recorded highlights of the events in Moscow today. The reporter is Jozsef Havel:

[Begin Havel recording] CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev has met MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar, head of the Hungarian party and state delegation participating in the Jubilee celebrations on the occasion of the Great October. A meeting between Andrey Gromyko, head of state, and Karoly Nemeth, president of the presidential council, also took place. [end recording] [passage omitted]

GDR's Honecker

LD041043 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 4 (TASS)—The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev today had a meeting with the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker.

The GDR leader conveyed congratulations from the people and Communists of the GDR on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and wishes of success in pursuing the line of restructuring adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Much attention during the conversation was given to the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the GDR which are rising to a new qualitative landmark meeting the requirements of the present stage of socialist construction in the two countries and the tasks of deepening socialist integration within the framework of the CMEA.

When views on international issues were exchanged it was especially stressed that the immutability of the post-war arrangement is the key condition of the process of strengthening peace and establishing a system of guaranteed security in the interests of all European states.

The conversation passed in a spirit of fraternal unity and friendship.

India's Ram Rattan Ram

LD041832 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS—Mikhail Gorbachev, in a brief conversation with Ram Rattan Ram, general secretary of the All-Indian Committee of the

Indian National Congress [INC] (I), today cordially thanked him for the participation of his party's delegation in festivities marking the 1917 revolution anniversary.

"The voice of great India," said the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "Should always be heard."

He conveyed cordial greetings to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Ram said that it was a great pleasure for the INC (I) delegation to represent the Indian people during the celebration of one of the greatest events in world history.

He conveyed to Gorbachev best wishes from the INC (I) president, Prime Minister Gandhi.

DRA's Najibullah

LD032253 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev today had a meeting with General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, Najibullah. They had a friendly and committed [zainteresovanny] talk on problems that are to be resolved by the CPSU and the PDPA. Mikhail Gorbachev expressed support for the national reconciliation policy and the efforts being undertaken by the PDPA and the DRA Government with a view of political settlement of the Afghanistan situation, the return of Soviet troops home.

Najibullah expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union for the disinterested assistance to and support for the people of Afghanistan.

PLO's 'Arafat

LD041254 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS—Mikhail Gorbachev had a brief meeting in the Kremlin today with the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat.

Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the USSR would persistently press for the attainment of peace and a just settlement in the Middle East according with the lawful interests of all the parties involved, including the Palestinian people.

Yasir 'Arafat expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Union for consistently supporting the inalienable national rights of Palestinians.

More on 'Arafat

LD032247 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, is currently on an official visit to Moscow. He is accompanied by an important Palestinian delegation, which includes a number of PLO Executive Committee members.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar and his accompanying delegation participated with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Soviet leadership in their celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution yesterday.

Our radio correspondent in Moscow has reported that brother leader Abu 'Ammar has held a series of talks with a number of senior Soviet party and state officials, at the forefront of whom was Soviet leader Gorbachev.

The radio correspondent added that the Soviet-Palestinian talks had focused on the latest developments in the Palestinian issue and the steps taken toward convening an international conference on peace in the Middle East.

The Soviet side reiterated to Brother Abu 'Ammar its stance, which supports the holding of such an international peace conference with the participation of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and all the parties concerned in the Arab-Zionist conflict, particularly the PLO.

The radio correspondent also reported that the Soviet-Palestinian talks had included current developments on the Palestinian and Arab arenas, as well as the emergency Arab summit scheduled to be held in Amman on the 8th of this month. Soviet-Palestinian relations were reviewed as well.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar expressed appreciation for the firm and principled stands of the friendly Soviet Union, which support the just struggle being waged by the Palestinian people to restore all of their legitimate rights, including the right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

DKP's Mies

LD041847 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS—Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, had a meeting here, which passed in an atmosphere of sincere comradely trust and mutual understanding.

They held an energetic exchange of views on the state of affairs in Europe and on the international scene in general, on the significance of a broad theoretical interpretation and political mastering of the processes under way in the world, and on the role of communists in this work and their cooperation with other progressive, democratic parties and organizations.

On behalf of the CPSU Gorbachev expressed solidarity with the campaign by West German Communists for the vital interests of working people in conjunction with a search for solutions to the global problems of the times, most notably those of excluding the arms race from world politics.

Mies spoke highly of the CPSU's activities to analyze the theoretical problems of present-day socialism and world development and carry out the perestoyka program whose significance and success go far beyond the interests of the Soviet people alone.

French Socialist

LD051253 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS — Mikhail Gorbachev has had a short conversation with Louis le Pensec, national secretary of the French Socialist Party.

Louis le Pensec conveyed to Mikhail Gorbachev friendly greetings of French Socialists and on behalf of his party wished him success in the implementation of perestroyka. Mikhail Gorbachev expressed satisfaction over the participation of representatives of the French Socialist Party in the anniversary celebrations and spoke out in favour of the deepening of mutual understanding and dialogue between Soviet Communists and French Socialists.

PCF's Marchais

LD041820 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow Novembr 4 TASS—Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a brief friendly meeting with George Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party (PCF), in the Kremlin today.

George Marchais expressed deep satisfaction with the CPF delegation's participation in the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and wished great successes in further implementation of the course towards restructuring and towards establishing a really durable system of international peace and security.

Mikhail Gorbachev conveyed the best wishes to the French Communists in their struggle for democracy, for the working people's rights, and for peace.

The importance of further developing and strengthening fraternal relations between the two parties was emphasized.

PCI's Natta

LD041859 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS—Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), has met with Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party (PCI), and members of the PCI delegation—Giorgio Napolitano and Antonio Rubbi, members of the PCI Directorate, and Renato Sandri, member of the PCI Central Committee, in a friendly atmosphere.

On behalf of the Italian Communists Alessandro Natta thanked Mikhail Gorbachev for the invitation to attend the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. He spoke highly of Mikhail Gorbachev's report delivered at the celebration meeting and of his speech at a meeting of representatives of the delegations of parties and movements.

"The topical subjects of the contemporary world and of world politics were touched upon in the two speeches", Alessandro Natta said.

He wished Mikhail Gorbachev and the CPSU further successes in the work to strengthen peace throughout the world and in the pursuance of the party's political course inside the country.

Mikhail Gorbachev thanked the Italian comrades for their participation in the celebrations, and wished them great successes in their work in their country. The interlocutors briefly exchanged views on the most important developments of today.

The importance of large-scale cooperation between the communists and all other left-wing and democratic forces was pointed out.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Alessandro Natto expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between the CPSU and the PCI, and stated their desire to promote their effective development, and agreed in principle to hold a meeting of their parties' delegations at the highest level in the near future.

AKEL's Papaioannou

LD051236 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 5 Tass—Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a short friendly meeting in the Kremlin today with Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL).

On behalf of the working people of Cyprus Ezekias Papaioannou expressed gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for consistent support rendered by them for the anti-imperialist struggle of the Cyprus people for a just settlement in Cyprus. Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out that the CPSU had invariably sided with Cyprus Communists and wished them to settle the Cyprus problem as soon as possible in cooperation with other patriotically-minded forces of the country in the interests of their people and peace in the Mediterranean region.

Ethiopia's Mengistu

EA041257 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] President Mengistu Haile Mariam has held talks in Moscow with Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee: The Ethiopian news agency's palace reporter has sent the following telephone report from Moscow:

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE] and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, last night met with Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee. They discussed bilateral relations.

During their private discussion at the Kremlin, Comrade Gorbachev briefed the comrade secretary general on the reforms in Soviet Union, the first of its kind in the Soviet Union's development. He reassured the comrade president that the Soviet people will give their unwavering support for the just struggle being waged by the Ethiopian people.

For his part, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed his strong wish for the success of the Soviet reform activity and briefed Comrade Gorbachev on ways and means of implementing the complex plans in the economic and national development sphere set up since formation of a republican leadership in Ethiopia.

During their discussion, the two leaders carried out a lengthy exchange of views on ways and means of further strengthening relations of the WPE and the PDRE with the USSR.

Nicaragua's Ortega

LD041921 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS—General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev met here with Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega.

In exchanging views on the situation in Central America, both sides stressed the principled significance of the Guatemalan accords.

The view was expressed that their consistent implementation paved the way for a peaceful, fair political settlement with strict respect for the right of each country to choose its own path of development.

Gorbachev highly assessed the Nicaraguan Government's political efforts to implement a policy of national reconciliation and carry out constructive steps directed at establishing a lasting peace in the region, free from foreign military presence.

The Soviet people's solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle for freedom, independence, and national dignity was graphically reflected in the cordial welcome accorded to Ortega during his statement at the gala meeting in the Kremlin.

Soviet Officials, Foreign Delegates Meet

Ryzhkov, Slyunkov, Phomvihan

PM031919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Talk With K. Phomvihan]

[Text] A meeting took place 29 October between Comrade Ryzhkov, Comrade Slyunkov, and Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, who is leading a party and government delegation from Laos which has come to the Soviet Union to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

On behalf of the working people of Laos, Kaysone Phomvihan presented a fraternal greeting and ardent [goryachiy] congratulations on the glorious date to the Soviet people. He expressed the sincere gratitude of the Lao people for the unfailing fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union in the construciton of the foundations of socialism in Laos, which are unfolding more and more widely, in accordance with the policy of the 4th LPRP Congress.

The general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee was briefed on the progress of restructuring in the Soviet Union and the activity of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and achieving a new qualitative state in Soviet society.

An exchange of views took place on the development of Soviet-Lao cooperation in various areas and the course of work on implementing accords reached during meetings and conversations between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Kaysone Phomvihan. Particular attention was paid to matters of raising the efficiency of trade and economic ties and the elimination of factors restraining their development. A mutual desire was

expressed to step up the search for new forms of cooperation in line with the features and potential of the two countries' national economies, to persistently introduce direct ties, and to create joint enterprises on the basis of economic expediency.

An accord in principle was reached on beginning a joint study of basic guidelines for economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the LPRP, with prospects up to the year 2000.

Keysone Phomvihan rated highly the Soviet Union's foreign policy initiatives, which are aimed at ridding mankind of the nuclear threat, stopping the arms race, settling regional problems, and consolidating peace in the Asia and Pacific region.

The Soviet side again confirmed its support for the policy of the countries of Indochina aimed at strengthening their cohesion, as well as the efforts of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia to attain a just political settlement to the conflict situation in that region and to bring about an improvement in the situation in Southeast Asia.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding.

Taking part in the talk were, on the Soviet side: N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; Army General D.T. Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; and K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and on the Lao side: S. Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo and acting chairman of the Lao Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee; S. Vongkhamsao, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Lao State Planning Commission; A. Souli-gnaseng, chief of the Lao People's Army General Staff; and T. Khaikhamphithoun, Lao ambassador to the USSR.

Nikonov,Krunic, Dolanc, Others

LD042103 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Presidium,and Stane Dolanc, member of the Yugoslav Presidency, met in Moscow Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Communist Party of Italy; George Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party; and Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of Ethiopia and general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia. Members of the Yugoslav delegation also met Viktor Nikonov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Akhromeyev, YAR's Al-Bashiri

JN051020 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Brother Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah Husayn al-Bashiri, YAR chief of staff and Standing Committee member, met in Moscow yesterday with Marshal Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces. During the meeting areas of cooperation between the two friendly countries were discussed.

Gromyko, Hungary's Nemeth

LD032128 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 3 TASS—Andrey Gromyko had a meeting in the Kremlin today with member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic Karoly Nemeth who is now in Moscow on a party and state delegation of Hungary for the celebrations of the 70th Great October anniversary.

A number of questions of development of relations between the two countries, including contacts between organs of state power and local councils were considered by the interlocutors during the talk which passed in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere. The emphasis was made on the need of increasing exchanges of small groups of deputies with concrete working tasks to study the experience.

Present at the meeting were Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Vadim Loginov and Hungary's Ambassador in Moscow Sandor Rajinai.

MTI on Gromyko, Nemeth

LD032132 Budapest MTI in English 2039 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, November 3 (MTI)—Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, who is staying in the Soviet capital as a member of the Hungarian party and state delegation attending the series of celebrations on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, met Andrey Gromyko, president of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in the Kremlin on Tuesday.

In cordial, comradely atmosphere the parties informed one another of their impressions of the festive jubilee session, and emphasized the international significance of Mikhail Gorbachev's speech.

The sides exchanged experience on the work of local councils of various levels in the two countries. Andrey Gromyko spoke in detail about the course of revolutionary transformation in the Soviet Union. The parties paid great attention to the relations of the two countries, with special regard to cooperation between local councils.

Kadar, Samrin, Al-Bid, Iglesias

LD041616 Budapest MTI in English 1511 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, November 4 (MTI)—Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' party, held friendly discussions in the Soviet capital with Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The Kampuchean leader gave a brief on the state of his country, the Kampuchean national reconciliation efforts and the possibilities for the political settlement of the Kampuchean issue.

The general secretary of the HSWP wished further success to the Kampuchean party and people in their nation building work, for improving the situation of the much suffered people, and to the national reconciliation and political settlement efforts.

In the spirit of solidarity the sides voiced their intention to further develop Hungarian-Kampuchean relations in a balanced way. x x x x x

Janos Kadar held talks with 'Ali Salim al-Bid, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party. The Yemeni leader gave a detailed report on the state of his country, the process of strengthening social and economic life. The sides exchanged views on timely international issues, with particular attention paid to the explosive situation that has come about in the Middle East and in the Persian (Arab) Gulf. In the course of the meeting the two leaders reconfirmed the reciprocal solidarity of their parties and peoples, and voiced their common intention for the many-sided development of bilateral relations, and raising these to a higher level. x x x x x

The general secretary of the HSWP held talks with Gerardo Iglesias, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, and reviewed inter-party relations, and timely issues of the international communist and labour movement.

Also present at the meetings were Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the foreign affairs department of the HSWP Central Committee.

Ceausescu, Others

AU041641 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general,is attending the meeting, which began today, of the leaders and representatives of communist and workers parties, of socialist and social-democratic parties, of other progressive political forces, and of national liberation movements, which are in Moscow in connection with the festivities devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The RCP secretary general is accompanied by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, and Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

The 2-day meeting, which is being attended by more than 160 political leaders, affords the opportunity for an extensive exchange of views on cardinal issues confronting mankind, especially those regarding disarmament and peace, the elimination of underdevelopment, the establishment of a new international economic order, and the right of peoples to development, progress, and to a free and independent life.

Ceausescu Attends Concert

AU022050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1957 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES, 2/11/1987—RCP General Secretary, President of Romania Nicolae Causescu, now in Moscow, at head of a party and state delegation, attended on November 2, the solemn meeting devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Alongside the heads of the foreign delegations, President Nicolae Ceausescu took seat in the presidium of the solemn meeting.

In the evening, President Nicolae Ceausescu and the other members of the Romanian delegation attended the festive concert given in the Great Kremlin Hall in honour of the participants in the festivities marking the anniversary of the October Revolution.

Ceausescu, PCI's Natta

AU041704 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1623 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES, 4/11/1987—November 4, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, met Alessandro Natta, secretary-general of the Italian Communist Party.

They evoked the fine links of collaboration and solidarity between the RCP and PCI, the mutual wish to further develop and strengthen them, in accordance with the aspirations of peace and social progress of the Romanian and Italian peoples.

Nicolae Ceausescu showed that in the current international situation—grave and complex-all political forces should unite to halt the dangerous arms race, to reduce and remove nuclear arms from societal life.

Considering the fact that huge amounts of nuclear arms have been stockpiled in Europe and keep being produced and modernized, it was stressed that all European states, whatever their size or social system, should take firmer action and participate in the struggle for safeguarding life and civilization in the continent and the world over. Emphasis was placed on the role of communist parties and the union of all left, progressive and pacifist forces, on the importance of concerted action for the denuclearization of the European continent.

The meeting, which proceeded under the sign of understanding and friendship between the two parties, was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Ceausescu, JCP's Kaneko

AU042058 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1954 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES, 4/11/1987—Nicolae Ceausescu,general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, received on Wednesday, November 4, M. Kaneko, chief secretary of the CC of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP].

On the occasion, Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed a warm salute and the best wishes and the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian people wishes of further successes in their activity of socialist construction on behalf of the chairman of the CC of the Japanese Communist Party, Kenji Miyamoto.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and conveyed Kenji Miyamoto his comradely salute and wishes of good health and further successes in his activity, in the activity of Japanese Communists.

During the talk great appreciation was expressed for the links of close collaboration between the RCP and the JCP, for their cooperation in the fight against the arms race, for disarmament and peace, for the creation of an anti-imperialist, anti-nuclear front. In that context, the special importance was highlighted of the joint declaration the two party leaders adopted, as well as the topical character of the assessments and ideas contained in that document.

During the talk, emphasis was placed on the need to strengthen the cooperation between communist and worker parties, on the basis of a strict observance of the principle of each party's autonomy, its right to self-reliantly set its strategy and tactics, according to the specific conditions in which it carries on its activity. The special role was underscored incumbent on communist and worker parties and their cooperation with other political forces, in the fight for peace, for a world free of the threat of nuclear destruction, for economic and social progress.

During the talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, the two parties' determination was highlighted to further strengthen their militant solidarity, to develop their collaboration in the interests of the two peoples, of the cause of peace and socialism.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Honecker, Ortega

LD032048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1816 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, 3 Nov (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, met Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Executive Commission of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] National Executive and president of the Republic of Nicaragua, for a friendly talk in Moscow on Tuesday.

Erich Honecker and Daniel Ortega praised the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which changed the world, and stressed that this event also laid the decisive foundation for a world without war. Following the agreement in principle between the USSR and United States on the global double-zero solution for nuclear INF missiles, there was now an opportunity for more far-reaching disarmament steps. The two sides agreed that it was now important to advance disarmament worldwide and in all spheres, through continuation of an active policy of dialogue, to eliminate regional centers of conflict, and to bring about a fundamental change in international relations.

Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR was making its contribution to strengthening of socialism and thus to safeguarding world peace with the further successful realization of decisions of the 11th SED Congress. He praised the selfless struggle of the Nicaraguan people under the leadership of the FSLN in defense of its revolutionary achievements. In this, he stressed the important part played by Nicaragua in bringing about the Guatemala peace agreement, which represented a constructive step toward peaceful elimination of the conflict in Central America and thus safeguarding of world peace.

Daniel Ortega outlined the resolute fulfillment of agreements of the peace accord by his country. Despite continuing imperialist machinations, Nicaragua was continuing its policy of good-neighborly relations in the Central American region. He strongly demanded a halt to imperialism's attempts to hinder the introduced peace process.

Daniel Ortega specifically thanked the GDR for its constructive participation within the framework of the international community for establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America. He stressed that the

policy of dialogue practiced by the GDR, as demonstrated for example by the results of the official visit by Erich Honecker to the FRG, is an important contribution in the worldwide struggle to preserve peace and return to detente. Erich Honecker and Daniel Ortega stated with satisfaction that the close fraternal cooperation between the two parties and states had steadily deepened in all spheres since their last meeting in Berlin in September 1986.

Proceeding from the high level of cooperation reached, they discussed measures for further development of their trusting relations and solidarity, alliance and help.

The talk was attended by the Politburo members of the SED Central Committee Willi Stoph, chairman of the council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, Central Committee secretary; Guenter Mittag, Central Committee secretary and deputy chairman of the State Council; and Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the Central Committee's International Relations Department.

Taking part on the Nicaraguan side were Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'escoto; Julio Lopez, head of the International Relations Department in the FSLN; and Ernesto Castillo, ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua in the USSR.

Libya's Jabir, Ortega

LD032219 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Today in Moscow, Colonel Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, conferred with Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua and coordinator of the executive committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. During the meeting, which was attended by the brother secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Moscow, the Nicaraguan foreign minister, the head of the department of foreign affairs at the Sandinist front, and the Nicaraguan ambassador to Moscow, they discussed bilateral relations and the mutual cooperation between the two friendly countries.

CPCZ's Bilak, Syria's Al-Ahmar

LD042139 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary ofthe CPCZ Central Committee, met in Moscow today 'Abdullah al-Ahmar, deputy general secretary of the Syrian regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. The conversation concerned the present development in the two parties and questions of further development of their all-round cooperation. Vasil Bilak had also talks with Rene Leon Mauge Mosquera, secretary general of the Central Committee of Ecuadorean Communist Party and with (Barry Bertoni), Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the United Party of Haitian Communists.

Husak, Mengistu

LD042134 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1400 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic, during his stay in Moscow met with Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and president of the Ethiopian People's Democratic Republic. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere they discussed some present questions of Czechoslovak-Ethiopian cooperation.

PLO's 'Arafat Speaks on 3 Nov

JN042115 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1827 GMT 4 Nov 87

["Text" of speech by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, identified by his nom de guerre Abu 'Ammar, in Moscow on 3 November on the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]—read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrades and Friends: It pleases me to stand in front of you today and convey to you, and through you, to the friendly Soviet people, to the CPSU leadership, and to the Soviet Government the greetings and congratulations of our Palestinian people, as well as the greetings of my brothers in the PLO Executive Committee and my personal congratulations on this glorious anniversary—the 70th anniversary of the GOSR. It also is an honor for me to celebrate with you this glorious anniversary—with the excellent elite of the leaderships of states and parties, as well as the world personalities, who are struggling to realize the most sublime objectives if the world, that is, the objectives of freedom, progress, and peace. These elite are the guests of the capital of your beautiful country, Moscow, the capital of the first country of workers and farmers in the world.

What increases our joy in participating in the celebrations of the 70th jubilee anniversary of the GOSR is our meeting with you today in the City of Stars among a group of men and women, from the elite produced by the Soviet peoples whose chests are decorated with stars of heroism for flying in unknown space and subjugating it in the service and well-being of humanity and peace. History will never forget the first cosmonaut, the heroic Soviet citizen Yuriy Gagarin. History will never forget his friends among whom I am standing today. The miracles that they achieved and that you are persistently continuing will never grow old. History will also never forget your fathers and grandfathers, who, 70 years ago,

unleashed the GOSR, the pioneers of a path that was not walked by any foot to serve people and to free them from exploitation, coercion, and forces of darkness.

I present to you heartfelt greetings and congratulations from the heroes of our Palestinian people. Many of our Palestinian people every day shed their blood. They are martyred in the arena of confrontation with the Zionist enemy and the Israeli forces of occupation. These forces are trying uselessly to reverse history, using the same methods as the Nazis. As your heroic land turned into a grave of the old Nazis, our homeland, Palestine, is a grave of the new Nazis. Your struggle, efforts, difficulties, and sacrifices on the path of stars are in the service of mankind and peace. Our Palestinian people's struggle and sacrifices are for the same purpose. They also serve mankind and peace. For this reason in particular, we stand and struggle with you to prevent the adventures of American imperialists, who are trying to turn space into an arena for Star Wars and into an arsenal for their nuclear weapons, thus, threatening mankind with annihilation. Those who stand with the enemies of mankind in this criminal attempt are Israel's rulers and the forces of racism and darkness, the enemies of people.

The first appeal made by Lenin, the genius leader of the October revolution and the genuine revolutionary struggler, was for peace. He also appealed to the oppressed and enslaved peoples to revolt against their enslavers and colonizers, and the usurpers of their rights. Since that date, no colonized people have risen to resist their colonizers without always finding the Soviet state, the offspring of the October Revolution, supporting them with all available material, political, and moral capabilities.

We are fighting to liberate our homeland and defeat the usurpers of our rights with Soviet weapons. The Palestinian fighter has always honorably defended his just cause and the honor of the Soviet weapon. Hence, the colonial system has been crushed, thanks to popular blows against it. This has also been made possible by the help provided by their faithful allies in the Socialist Bloc states, foremost among them the Soviet Union. Small pockets [of colonialism] have remained in Palestine, Namibia, and South Africa. These pockets are bound to get crushed by the blows of our revolutionaries and with your help and the support provided by the free of the world. Our combatants will continue with their traditions until the day of victory.

The past 70 years of the Glorious October Revolution speak for themselves through the great foreign and domestic success of the Soviet people. It pleases us to share with you today the celebrations of your friendly country at a time when your friendly country is going through a new qualitative phase in its victorious progress under the CPSU and its general secretary, dear comrade, and friend, Mikhail Gorbachev. We are following with great admiration and understanding the march of the restructuring and glasnost policy that has been launched in the Soviet Union since the spring of 1985 on the internal and international levels. Because of this understanding, we are best able to positively respond to this policy and also to the comprehensive impact it is having on international events. Hence, we have expressed our support for this policy and also for the positive initiatives by the wise Soviet leadership to help ease the international situation and save mankind from the dangers of destruction in the furnace of a nuclear war.

We also reiterate our support for the program of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, which seeks to rid the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. This program has become a militant program for the overwhelming majority of mankind. And specifically for this reason, it has begun to take shape and form in reality. We welcome the agreement that has recently been reached by the Soviet and U.S. Governments on withdrawing medium- and short-range nuclear missiles from the heart of Europe. We also consider this to be the beginning of new, worthwhile agreements. I would like here to reiterate our great appreciation of the Soviet leadership's principled policy in defense of world peace and in support of the peoples' rights and in its confrontation of the policies of aggression. These policies are being carried out by imperialist, Zionist, and racist quarters.

Comrades and friends, the struggle of our Palestinian people for the sake of liberating their homeland and guranteeing the realization of their inalienable national rights to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state with Jerusalem as its capital under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, is entering a new stage. Wide vistas are being opened for it despite the fierceness and the escalation of the repressive measures perpetrated by Israeli rulers with the aim of aborting this struggle and also despite the increasing support and protection provided to Israeli rulers from their masters and partners in Washington.

PLO unity is strongest today. It has never been stronger. It is based on the resolutions of the national consensus which was secured by the last PNC session held in the Algerian capital.

The Palestinian people's ranks in all of their locations rally around the PLO and its nationalist program. The objectives of our nationalist struggle go in complete harmony with the spirit of the age and also with the main tendency of events in the international arena—the tendency toward establishing peace, warding off aggression, and preserving the rights of peoples. Our militant ties with forces hostile to imperialism, Zionism, and reaction are being enhanced.

We are fully aware of our responsibility toward the cause of world peace. We believe that our struggle to liberate our homeland and to gain our national rights is our direct contribution to the defense of peace, by foiling the forces of war and aggression and aborting the schemes of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance. Such schemes seek—at

the expense of our people and their national rights and at the expense of and by trampling on the victories and achievements of the area peoples and countries—to turn the Middle East into a base for nuclear missiles and military bases for aggression against the Soviet Union and for undermining world peace.

Our people's struggle in the occupied territory is escalating through constant mass uprisings. It is given impetus by the PLO's successes and by the increasing international support for a just cause. Our people are capable of responding to the rabid Israeli campaign to suppress their revolution and to expropriate and Judaize their land. Our people are bravely confronting the attempts to make them leave their land, and are standing fast in the face of the attacks by the fascist settlers. Our people are defending their livelihood, heritage, sanctities, and culture. At the same time they are courageously and unanimuously confronting the schemes of the rulers of Israel and Washington and their allies in the region to do away withtheir national rights through the so-called solutions of division of functions, self-administration, and the papers of understanding, and the attempts to find an alternative to their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

In recent days, our people in the occupied territory dealt a severe blow to U.S. policy by receiving U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz with angry demonstrations and a collective boycott.

The steadfastness of our Palestinian people in Lebanon is being strengthened. This is despite the continual savage bombardment of our refugee camps by Israeli warplanes and gunboats, and despite the continued siege of the camps. Their steadfastness is improving despite the fact that our people are not allowed to rebuild the camps as punishment for insisting on their national rights, their firm support for the PLO, and their determination to continue the joint struggle with the fraternal Lebanese people until Lebanese territory is liberated from Israeli invasion forces.

In addition to our struggle, the Palestine National Council resolutions during its latest session point to an exit from the crisis in the region and toward a just peace in the region. There is no way other than that of convening the international conference that has full powers under UN supervision and in accordance with UN resolutions on the Middle East and the Palestinian question. This must include the participation of the permanent member states of the security council as well as the parties concerned with the conflict in the region, including the PLO, on an equal footing with other parties. The aim of this conference would be to achieve the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territory, and safeguarding the Palestinian people's right to repatriation, self-determination, and to establish an independent national state on their national soil, and guaranteeing the security and peace of all the countries and peoples in the region.

We note our great appreciation for the active role carried out by the friendly Soviet Union to convene the international conference and to overcome the obstacles in its way. The call to convene the international conference is meeting with increasing support and backing. The socialist countries, the nonaligned summit in Harare, the Islamic summit in Kuwait, the African summit, the West European states, large sectors of the progressive forces, the champions of peace, and social figures in the world including Israel, have called for the convening of the international conference. We express our appreciation for the stands of all these forces that support our people's rights and that support the idea of the international conference. We highly value the role of the Israeli democratic and progressive forces in this regard. We will continue our efforts to achieve further Arab solidarity on the basis of a unified stand in the face of Israeli aggression, insisting upon our people's rights, supporting the international conference, and foiling the alternatives proposed by the rulers of Washington and Tel Aviv.

We will continue to confront attempts by the rulers of Israel and Washington to sow seeds of difference in the ranks of those who are hostile to imperialism and Zionism in the region. We will continue our strong confrontation of attempts to cast doubt on the principled and firm positions of our ally, the Soviet Union. Plots are aimed at distancing the Soviet Union and the PLO from efforts to settle the Middle East issue and the Palestine question. We will do our best to make the forthcoming Arab Summit in Amman successful by unifying the Arab position, in the face of continued Israeli aggression, protected by the United States on the issue of the international conference in accordance with the Palestine National Council and the Arab summits resolutions. We will endeavor to foil Washington's idea for an international umbrella and to peddle new unilateral agreements such as the Camp David accords.

The PLO will continue its endeavors to strengthen relations with all Arab countries, especially fraternal Syria, to restore the Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese alliance on a firm basis. The continuation and escalations of the Iraq-Iran war pose serious dangers to the region's peoples and countries. It threatens to engulf countries in other regions and heralds grave consequences that may endanger world peace itself. The presence of a large number of foreign military fleets, especially those of the United States, threatens to expand the scope of the war, endangers the independence and sovereignty of the region's countries, and may lead to the establishment of permanent U.S. military bases in the region. We urge an immediate termination of this destructive war by full implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No. 598. We also urge everyone to accept and implement this resolution so that we can exert every effort to secure the withdrawal of all foreign forces and fleets. We voice our support for the Soviet initiative to stop this destructive war, to urge the United Nations to quickly implement its resolution on this war, and to guarantee the freedom of navigation in the Gulf waters.

As we highly appreciate the solidarity of the world's peoples and countries with our Palestinian people's struggle to gurantee their just rights, we reiterate our firm and continued solidarity with the struggle of the South African and Namibian peoples against the racist regime in South Africa. We condemn the military, economic, and political cooperation and coordination between this regime and the Israeli rulers. We express our support for and solidarity with the frontline countries in Africa in their confrontation of the racist Pretoria regime's plots. We stress our solidarity with Nicaragua and the Latin American peoples' struggle, and we support the Central American countries' agreement. We voice our solidarity with Afghanistan in its confrontation of foreign interference as well as our appreciation for the Afghan Government in its efforts to reach an honorable solution with all national forces in the country. We also express our solidarity with the militant countries struggling against fascist and dictatorial regimes.

O dear comrades, our friendship with your great country derives its strength from the militant implications of this friendship, which rests on a large, firm basis of political agreement and a mutual understanding of regional issues and world events. We have defined our mutual missions and ways to carry them out. Therefore, it is a deep-rooted friendship that will be further strengthened by its successes. So, we proclaim from the depth of our hearts: Glory to the GOSR'S 70th anniversary. We wish further success and progress to the great Soviet Union and its friendly nations. We wish further unity in the ranks of the forces of freedom, peace, and progress in the world. Revolution until victory.

Leaders Speak on 4 November

Hungary's Kadar

LD041410 Budapest MTI in English 1123 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, November 4 (MTI)—On Wednesday an international meeting started in the Kremlin Congress Palace with delegates of the parties and movements represented by delegations at the Moscow celebrations marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Moscow conference of parties and movements is attended by a Hungarian delegation headed by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and includes Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the HSWP Foreign Affairs Department.

The conference was addressed by Janos Kadar.

"On behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, I greet the organizers and all participants of this meeting. We attach great importance to the fact that the delegates of the different parties and movements have assembled here in Moscow to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, to make informal comments and exchange views, on the basis of mutual respect, and on major questions concerning humankind," said Janos Kadar in introduction.

"In our age," he went on, "nothing can be more important and urgent for any government, party or private citizen than to avert the dangers to world peace and to curb the arms race, particularly to reduce nuclear armaments and ultimately abolish them altogether.

"Regardless of party affiliation and world outlook, everybody should bear in mind that the nuclear arsenals accumulated worldwide are sufficient to annihilate life on earth several times over. There is the growing recognition that humankind has arrived at the crossroad of two options: either to destroy nuclear armaments, or to exist with the idea of living under the shadow of nuclear arms, in an atmosphere of uncertainty and threat, in a world of unpredictable future. Either humankind will have the strength to attain the complete abolition of nuclear weapons, or it will face the hazard of being destroyed by them. That is the central question of our age," Janos Kadar said.

"In our century not only the dangers to humankind have increased, but also the realistic chances to ward them off. For the first time in human history, the great October raised the working classes to power on one-sixth of the globe. In fact, the power which came into being with the Soviet Union espoused the causes of peace and social progress. In the Second World War the most aggressive and most reactionary forces of imperialism and militarism suffered a crushing defeat in the wake of the efforts of the anti-fascist coalition. After the war new socialist countries came into existence and the colonial system collapsed. The workers' parties and other progressive social movements grew stronger in several countries. The diversity of the peace movements embracing the whole world, reflects the increasing peace desire of humankind as well as its readiness to work for peace."

"We communists, relying on our principles and according to our intentions, are ready to do our utmost for the common goals in the struggle and work toward the peaceful future of humankind. We are convinced that the participation of the international communist and workers movement is indispensable in the cooperation serving the cause of international peace and security.

"Nobody should consider it a prerogative to settle questions affecting the future of entire humankind. Nor do we, Communists, regard it as such. We are aware that we can guarantee the enforcement of the principal human value, the right to life, only with the broadest possible cooperation. Ideological, political or national differences should not set a limit to this cooperation. We have to learn both from the good and bad experiences of the past. I deem it particularly important to look for ways and means of cooperation in solving crucial issues affecting humankind with the other large current of the

workers movement, the socialist and social democratic parties and all other progressive and peace-loving forces. I am pleased that in the recent years we have already been able to make joint efforts towards detente, and that I can welcome many of their representatives here. I regard their participation as an important, perspective and promising event," Janos Kadar said.

"In the present situation the trends in international relations are still influenced by lasting tensions, but the favourable processes are also strengthening. Although no radical turn has occurred for the time being, the consistent efforts based on results achieved may lead to the breakthrough. The international atmosphere has considerably improved over the past one and a half or two years. It is important that the new way of political thinking and sense of responsibility, which conforms to the demands of the nuclear age, are increasingly gaining ground. "A promising sign is the resumed East-West dialogue,the regular talks between the Soviet Union and the United States of America. A Soviet-American agreement on the abolition of medium-range and tactical-operational missiles is seen to be within reach. Such an accord would stipulate for the first time the complete abolition of modern nuclear arms, increasing the secrutiny of the world. In our view, the political consequences of the forthcoming talks are highly important: Confidence may increase between the two great powers and, in general, between countries with different social systems, and arms limitation may receive new impetus and the improving atmosphere facilitate progress in other areas of relations.

"In addition to safeguarding peace, there are other great questions of common concern to humankind. There is need for the most extensive cooperation to alleviate and resolve such global problems as eliminating the aftermath of the colonial past, overcoming difficulties caused by economic backwardness and combatting the crisis of overpopulation and nutrition. More and more people are coming to realize that halting the deterioration of the natural environment is in the interests of entire humankind. Preconditions for the settlement of such problems include consolidation of international security, elimination of prejudices, strengthening of mutual confidence and the cooperation of countries with diverging social systems," Janos Kadar said.

"The Soviet people are now celebrating the 70th anniversary of the Great October under the spirit of renewing socialist thinking and practice. I am convinced that the results and experiences from the current transformation process are important not only for the Soviet people, but it is also a world political factor, as was the Great October 70 years ago. The beneficial international impact of transformation can already be clearly felt.

"The methods of looking for new ways and means in the socialist countries are diverse because of the different conditions and national characteristics. These countries have overcome the disorders encountered in the initial state of their development. The changes under way in the Soviet Union encourage responsible circles of the all socialist countries to creatively apply each other's practises, instead of machanically copying them. It is not the binding force of the example, but the recognized interest of our own development that calls for due regard for the Soviet experience, since the problems awaiting solution, are identical or similar in many respects. All this goes to show that the transformation carried out in the Soviet Union has a favourable effect on the entire socialist world."

"We are working to solve the major issues of social and economic development in Hungary as well. Our aim is to create conditions for an efficient rational economy by consistently advancing the earlier reforms and putting into practice the humanistic basic principles of the socialist system. We are also aware that it is essential for our socialist development to involve the broadest possible strata of society in common thinking, decision-making and joint work. For this reason, the perfection of our system of political institutions and the continued many-sided development of socialist democracy are inseparable from the solution of our economic problems," said Janos Kadar.

In conclusion he pointed out, "I highly appreciate the ideas explained, the democratic atmosphere of our meeting and its commitment to the cause of peace and progress. I am optimistic and confident that our common thinking will be a useful contribution to helping common sense, peace and the human factor gain the upper hand in international relations once and for all time. I am also convinced that this serves best today the cause of liberating man, the great original objective of our movement."

Poland's Jaruzelski

LD042108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1835 GMT 4 Nov 87

["Text" of speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski given at the meeting of representatives of parties and movements attending celebrations marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution held 4 November in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow—recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends; It is with great satisfaction that we are taking part in this unprecedented meeting. We thank our Soviet comrades for this initiative, for their hospitality, for creating conditions for a sincere exchange of views.

Each one of us has a certain sum-total of experiences, has worked out some thoughts that he would like to share with others. There is no enemy on the left wing. Communist and workers parties, socialist and social-democratic ones, and democratic and national liberation movements bring their own original contribution to the treasurehouse of progressive 20th century political thought.

We have entered a new phase of a constructive dialogue. On many fundamental questions we are in agreement, or else our views have undergone a significant rapprochement. Retaining their Marxist-Leninist class identity, and, at the same time, respecting each country's specific, historically shaped conditions, Communist parties today are wide-open to the exchange of experiences, cooperation, and alliances with all authentic representatives of the left-wing—in the widest sense of the word—and of progressive forces.

The fate of peace and progress today, more than ever before, depends on the economic, social, and political development of socialist countries and on the results of their peace offensives in the international arena. That is why the changes now taking place in the Soviet Union, in many countries of our community, have now and will increasingly have an influence on the shape of the contemporary world.

I would like to draw particular attention to two aspects of those transformation. Firstly, they promote the strengthening of the forces of peace, detente, dialogue, and cooperation, thereby curtailing the freedom of maneuver of the supporters of confrontation and the forces of militarism. Secondly, they enable the building of a broader agreement and cooperation of the forces of progress and the social left, with full respect for the separateness and independence of individual parties, movements, and organizations.

The infrastructure of war today is widely developed. Dismantling it is meeting with opposition from monopolies, military-industrial complexes, so it will be a difficult and complicated process. It is therefore vital to build, patiently and above all consistently, the widest possible infrastructure of peace and, therefore, a climate of cooperation and coresponsibility. This results from the growing interdependence of countries and peoples on a global scale: not just in the sense of international security, but also in spheres like the division of labor, the protection of health and the environment, debts, and the rational management of raw materials.

After all, peace is not just a world without war. It is also the creation of more favorable conditions for developemnt for peace and nations; the broad use of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution; the channelling of means saved on armaments to the needs of less-developed countries; and the elimination of areas of hunger, backwardness, and poverty.

Despite the fact that the main class disagreements of the contemporary world are of an objective character, they do not have to lead to confrontation, to a nuclear catastrophe. The new thinking, and that includes a readiness to compromise, contains a particular brand of aggressiveness [ofensywnosc]. It should be evaluated within broad historical categories, for in boldly proposing peace initiatives, in unmasking the spokesmen of confrontation, in laying bare the true nature of militarism, one wins over social opinion for progressive ideas, restricts the influence of imperialist circles, and restrains their expansiveness. At the same time this constitutes a real support for all those fighting for progress and democracy; for the parties, forces, and social movements represented here in such great numbers; and for countries directly threatened by imperialist aggression, neocolonialism, and racism. It is in this very direction that the unchangingly peaceful, principled and, at the same tiem, realistic and constructive policy of the Socialist Soviet Republic is leading. It has the full and active support of our party and our state. In this sense our thoughts and our wishes will be with you, Mikhail Sergeyevich, at the coming meeting of the leaders of the USSR and the United States—the news of which we received with satisfaction and hope.

Comrades! The history of the last decades shows that all positive as well as negative phenomena present in the development of socialist countries have resounded strongly in the evaluations and the activities of the progressive forces of the world. The bourgeoisie has, with complete ruthlessness, taken advantage of our mistakes and shortcomings in order to fight, in their countries, against the activities of the workers' movements of the left-wing—in the fullest sense of that word.

We, Polish Communists, are well aware of the importance of this problem and of the internationalist duties we carry. From this point of view, the transformations taking place in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries represent a remarkably valuable support for the forces of progress, for they deny anti-communism and reactionary forces one of their main propaganda arguments. At the same time they also incline towards new considerations those social groups which, in various countries, had so far approached with distrust all left-wing programs and slogans.

It is possible, that some of our solutions seem unsatisfactory to other parties and movements; or, on the contrary, too far-reaching. [Word indistinct] from today's viewpoint, we look differently at some processes and phenomena in the world left. Today we already know that one must look at the contemporary current of progress like at a vast river with numerous tributaries: for there is a great diversity of progressive, revolutionary, and liberation movements in today's world. Therefore too, I think, our internationalist meeting can be acknowledged to be an example of unity in diversity. All of us present here are definitely linked by a sense of the vital need to fight to save peace and for disarmament.

There are other problems too on which our standpoints are close. In somewhat simplified form, everyone is everyone else's ally if the direction of actions on a historic scale is (?concurrent). We should not today focus our attention on what divides us, but on what truly brings us closer and links us. During the struggle against imperialist intervention, millions of workers in many

countries activated the memorable slogan: Hands Off the Land of the Soviets! Times have changed. Today, the Land of the Soviets is able to defend itself effectively, and it also protects and supports the achievements of other revolutions. However, this does not mean that it does not need understanding and support.

The current Soviet transformations are a new phase of the revolution. They reveal immense prospects to the world. Hence support for perestroyka is a new politico-moral criterion in the present day.

It allows us to differentiate between the authentic spokesmen of peace and social progress and the more or less obvious supporters of reaction and confrontation.

Comrades! A few short words about what one could call the Polish experience of socialist building. Several times we undertook, just like some other socialist countries, the introduction of reforms. Until now, however, for various reasons, we retreated or we stopped halfway. There was not enough consistency, not enough determination. We have drawn conclusions from this. As you, comrades, know in a severe and fundamental way we evaluated past mistakes which led to a deep breakdown. Forces of internal reaction raised their heads. Poland became the object of particularly sharp attacks on the part of imperialism. All this did great harm. Things are still difficult for us, but we are going forward. The program of comprehensive renewal, initiated at the Ninth Extraordinary Congress and approved and expanded at the 10th PZPR Congress, is currently increasing its rate of progress. We are enriching the process of socialist democracy with a substantive content. Within the confines of what we call socialist pluralism—remaining in accord with the PZPR Constitution—we have created not a few solutions, among them institutional ones which take into account the variety of the motivation of people's attitudes and views. At present they can be declared ever more widely, and can find practical, creative applications.

In the system of the values of socialism, man occupies the supreme position.

We realize, however, that correctly examining history and the present day mainly from the angle of the social role and social achievements of classes and large social groups, we have not up to now devoted enough attention to the philosophy of man as a human individual; to his individual, material, and spiritual needs; to the scope of his freedoms and rights. Alongside collectivism, then, we need today more specific, socialist personalism.

Our experiences, it seems to us, can be useful particularly in situations where historically shaped, very specific conditions have to be adapted to the targets and needs of a new system of government. Our concept of national accord serves this including inter alia the formation of relations with the church and the active program of winning over the unconvinced.

We know that many other parties reason and act in a similar way. The exchange of experiences between the parties of the countries of the socialist community has recently taken on particularly lively working forms, marked by mutual trust and respect. We think that this deserves to be noticed by all participants in our meeting today. On our part, we would willingly acquaint ourselves with the experiences of other parties and progressive movements as well. Today's meeting eloquently affirms the usefulness of such contacts.

In conclusion, permit me to convey to all of you, dear comrades and friends, on behalf of the PZPR, warm greetings and best wishes for successes in activity for the good of working people and also health and personal prosperity.

CSSR's Husak

LD041815 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1547 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, at a meeting of representatives of parties and movements participating in the 70th GOSR celebrations in the Kremlin on 4 November—recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades and Friends. I would first of all like to thank the Soviet comrades for organizing this important meeting of chairmen of parties and movements that are present in Moscow these days for the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We welcome the possibility of wide democratic exchange of views on the pressing issues of our time at this representative forum.

I cordially greet all those present on behalf of the the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of our National Front, and the entire Czechoslovak people.

Our Communist Party is thoroughly carrying out the policy of deepening international cooperation. We put special emphasis on our relations with communist and workers' parties, with national liberation and other progressive democratic movements, and on contacts with socialist, social democratic, and other parties. We fully support a meeting with the West on the freedom and rights of the people. We support the wide international activity of the organizations belonging to our National Front and political parties, the democratic trade union movement, the women's movement, as well as of youth, cooperative farmers, cultural workers, sportsmen, and various other social forces.

Peace initiatives of scientists, physicians, artists, and representatives of other parts of the world public find great support in our country. We are striving for an open dialogue with everybody who is willing, regardless of

differences in political, philosophical, or religious conviction. We consider such an attitude necessary. We are all aware that in the last decade the world has changed considerably.

The extent and depth of the revolutionary changes in all areas is unprecedented in its dynamism. One-third of humanity is moving along the path toward socialism. Dozens of new states have come into being amid the ruins of colonial empires and have set out on a path of independent development. The weight and influence of progressive and democratic forces is growing. Millions of people in the developing world are waging a struggle to secure the basic existential conditions and human dignity.

The problems and conflicts of a united and at the same time divided world are exacerbated with dramatic urgency by the scientific-technical revolution. On the one hand, it unleashes enormous forces; brings new material, social, and spiritual progress; changes the living conditions of people; and stimulates justified hopes. On the other hand, however, it gives rise to no less important threats and risks. There stands before man a whole chain of mutually interlinked global problems, as many comrades have said before me. The most important of these is undoubtedly the very preservation of the existence of mankind, ensuring its survival and peaceful future.

The huge stockpiling of weapons of unprecedented destructive force represents the danger of the complete destruction of the world. The only guarantee of the future is peaceful coexistance and gradual disarmament. There are other questions here as well. The ecological situation is worsening. The chasm between developed and lesser developed countries is becoming deeper, and that is no small problem. The burden of debt is unsupportable.

Modern machinery and technology does bring progress but in a large part of the world it deprives millions of people of work and a future. Awareness is growing among progressive and democratic forces that the solving of these global problems requires the joint investigation of possibilities and ways to effectively use them, as well as ensuring conditions for peaceful development, social progress, independence, and the free development of nations, for a better life for man.

The need for such meetings is indicated also by our meeting today. The times are dictating the need to broaden constructive cooperation of the socialist, developing, and capitalist states in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres. There exists sufficient experience to the effect that ideological and other differences need not be an obstacle to broad cooperation on the basis of mutual respect and benefits.

There exist questions that concern all of mankind. Their solutions hinge on the cooperation of the entire international community. We are of the opinion that there is great merit in the CPSU's initiating and formulating of a new understanding of the current problems of the world and advocating new ways of thinking in international relations. This concept, which is developing the humanistic essence of socialism, was convincingly expressed in today's address by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Peace initiatives and the efforts of the USSR and the other socialist countries indicate a realistic path toward halting the arms race, disarmament, and doing away with the nuclear threat, and toward creating a comprehensive system of international security that would exclude wars from the lives of the peoples.

Czechoslovakia sincerely welcomes agreements between the USSR and the United States on medium-range missiles and operational-tactical weapons. We consider this an important, concrete step in the process of nuclear disarmament and we believe that it will be followed by other steps. The questions of peace and disarmament are increasingly becoming a question of the broad international democratic public. Many comrades talked about it here. This democratic public increasingly continue to realize their interdependence, their connection with having the necessary resources for coping with the burning problems of mankind.

The times we are experiencing now are providing new prospects in the struggle of the communist and workers' parties, revolutionary democratic and national revolutionary, and other progressive movements. Therefore there exist differences of opinion and various ideas about the paths of social development. There are also differences in the conditions in which the individual parties are working. But there is a pressing need to activate the enormous social potential (?in) peace and progress. This requires developing broad cooperation based on respecting the equality, the independence of views, and the responsibilities of every party and its people.

As for Czechoslovakia, it is our aim to speed up social and economic development, to carry out the restructuring of the economic mechanism and other spheres of social life, to deepen socialist democracy, and to more fully use the possibilities of socialism. This program is enjoying the support of the overwhelming majority of our working people. Our vital interest in constructive international cooperation stems from the very essence of our system. We are determined to fully participate in the efforts for a peaceful solution of the most pressing task of today—the struggle for peace and progress. I think that it is particularly today, at the time of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we should deliberate these questions. I thank you for your attention.

Bulgaria's Zhivkov

AU042101 Radio Moscow in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at the 4 November Kremlin meeting of the representatives of the parties and movements participating in the celebrations marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution—recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades, dear friends, I believe that you agree with me that we have gathered at an unusual forum. Unusual both from the viewpoint of the problems we are discussing, and the historical moment in which we live. Now mankind is at a stage which has no analogy in history. Undoubtedly, one could say that every moment of social development is unique. However, the present moment is a special one. This is a crucial stage, at which the fateful problem—will mankind survive or perish—is to be solved. Of course, the present world has so many and such diversified problems that, apparently, they can hardly be classified in a uniform manner. However, one problem among the problems we are facing today emerges from among this diversified myriad—will our civilization survive or will we allow it to perish?

Survival or perdition—those are the alternatives which all nations are facing. This is not a problem to which the expression "it does not concern us" could be applied. No; today the problem of thermonuclear war is the fundamental and decisive problem of every man, every political or other group, every movement, every nation, every state, and every alliance of states.

A biblical legend comes to my mind when I speak of the present world situation, namely the legend of Noah and his ark, which describes how Noah saved all living creatures and also ensured the continuation of life on earth also after the flood. Perhaps some of you will be puzzled by the fact that Todor Zhivkov, who has been a member of the Communist Party for more than 50 years and has headed the BCP for more than 30 years, invokes biblical legends. Please understand me correctly. Let us leave the legend aside. In this case I would like to use the philosophical generalization reached by people in ancient times: People have to gather together when threatened by a common danger. All living creatures have to unite. They gather in order to save themselves, and thus to survive.

Is contemporary mankind facing the danger of a new flood? Yes! This is a flood, which threatens to cover us with its nuclear, destructive, fiery, and (?revolutionary) waves of the most horrible weapons of mass destruction.

By the sad irony of fate, these weapons are the results of the same scientific-technical revolution which gave mankind wonderful prospects for comprehensive progress.

For several decades already we have been speaking about the nuclear threat. Usually we relate it to the nuclear potentials of the biggest states in the world—the United States and the USSR. However, we must not forget that other states are also members of the nuclear club, and that a substantial number of states have already created all preconditions for joining this club. It is even more important to remember that not only those who have the nuclear weapons are threatened by them. All non-nuclear countries and all nations are threatened. Every man on mother earth is threatened by these weapons. All this creates new realities in the world. New objective natural laws on the existence and development of mankind are being created.

Our time powerfully demands that we all recognize these realities and natural laws, and take then into consideration. Undoubtedly, the growing unity and mutual dependence of the contemporary world is one of the most characteristic of these natural laws.

The global problems which mankind is facing today are consequences of the unity and mutual dependence of the contemporary world. If the world is united and mutually dependent, then we all, every country, and every nation must worry about the security of others, as they worry about they own security. In this context I also mean mutual dependence of the actions, behavior, and relations between political forces, organizations, and movements, and between states and military-political alliances. What we need now is political courage and statesmanlike foresight, in order to understand that solving the global problems on which saving mankind depends imposes a fundamental restructuring of many of the existing norms of thinking and behavior, of established approaches, and of the means and forms of contact between the people and the nations.

All these problems, and especially the problems of war and peace require new political thinking and a new concept, which must correspond with the present political realities and the present crucial time.

The new political thinking and the new world concept are not merely a wish, but a real fact. They have literally been (?constructed), they are the result of prolonged efforts and searching and, if you will, the result of the bitter experience which has been accumulated in international development. The fact that the socialist countries, and first of all the USSR, understood and formed the new concept of international relations and became the initiators and carriers of the new political thinking is greatly to their credit.

The speech of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, which we heard here in Moscow only 2 days ago, is a brilliant confirmation of this fact.

The numerous proposals of the USSR in recent years, which are aimed at strengthening international trust, as well as the scope and flexibility with which the USSR is

searching for the most direct and effective road toward disarmament and establishing a world without weapons and wars, are the practical reincarnation of the new political thinking. The new philosophy about preserving and strengthening world peace and the efforts invested in its implementation are an expression of realism, foresight, political wisdom, maturity, and willpower. The other socialist countries, including the People's Republic of Bulgaria, are also contributing to this matter.

I am far from thinking that the new political thinking and the new vision of the world and international relations are the monopoly of socialism, as Comrade Gorbachev also stressed today in his statement. An ever-growing number of countries and nations are participating in the development and implementation of the new political thinking. In our dangerous time they are making a real contribution to preventing thermonuclear war.

We welcome the agreement in principle between the USSR and the United States to eliminate two classes of nuclear weapons, and the forthcoming signing of the respective treaty. This shows that understanding the common interests of the states is beginning to trace a path in international politics. However, if the danger threatening mankind is to be removed, the new political thinking must become a bilateral process and encompass the minds and activities of an ever-growing number of circles, and especially those of the political figures of the states possessing nuclear weapons.

For example, how can one interpret the so called SDI, which increases the danger of a destructive war, as the manifestation of a new political thinking? Therefore, when we say that a road toward a real disarmament is opening now, and that the international political climate is warming up, we are not simplifying things and are not deceiving ourselves. We are still only at the very beginning of this road and the development of the international processes still does not irreversibly change its course from confrontation to cooperation, mutual understanding, and peace. Regardless of our class and other contradictions, we must all understand the global danger with which the thermonuclear war threatens mankind. Therefore, we are fully determined to facilitate and cooperate in the assertion of realism in international politics, and the creation of a model of political thinking and action which will correspond with the new realities.

This is the road by which nations will reach a time in which they will live under conditions of general security, understanding, and cooperation.

Dear Comrades, our planet will not have a safe future if no peace among people is ensured. It will also have no future if no real peace and harmony are established between man and nature. The growing confrontation of people and nature is also lethal. Therefore, the ecological problem is another cardinal problem which is sharply confronting us all.

Today more than ever before it is clear: The air we all breathe belongs to all, the water we drink is for all of us, the earth which nourishes us is unique. Never before has the danger which threatens these human bounties been so real and so great. Therefore common wisdom, goodwill, and actions are also needed in this area.

If we continue to enumerate the all-human values and global problems, we must inevitably note human rights, hunger and sickness, backwardness, protecting and increasing the cultural heritage, and so forth. I must admit that, until now, these issues were first of all the realm of science, agitation, and propaganda. They evoked ideological confrontation, but very little was done for their practical solution. I think that in this area too new political thinking is needed if all these values and issues are to turn into the realm of constructive and businesslike cooperation under conditions of total equality, independence, and mutual respect. Led by this understanding, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is striving to make its contribution to the struggle to prevent nuclear war, for disarmament, to solve the ecological problem, and to assert understanding, goodneighborliness, and cooperation on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis. In this context I would like to inform you that at the meeting of the 35 countries in Vienna we proposed to convene an all-European conference on ecological problems, and offered to host it. We also consider it necessary to conclude a treaty on the ecological defense of the Balkan peninsula, and have made an appropriate proposal in this spirit.

In conclusion, on behalf of the Bulgarian people and our party and state leadership, I would like to greet the initiative to convene this forum. I am convinced that its conclusions and contribution to reaching the humane and noble goals we set ourselves will become the valuable property of the whole of mankind, and then of present and future generations.

Thank you for your attention.

France's Marchais

LD041627 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS—The general secretary of the French Communist Party, Georges Marchais, said today that the Great October Socialist Revolution 70 years ago had been an event of colossal significance to mankind.

Countries at different continents were now building socialist societies in all their diversity, he told a Moscow meeting of the representatives of parties and movements attending celebrations on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution.

"Socialism is being affirmed as a vital need of the times. It is capable of meeting the serious challenges facing present-day society. This is borne out by the processes of perestroyka and speedup currently under way in the USSR," Marchais said.

He described this drive for thorough-going change making it possible to cope with pressing problems as an "impulse for all those committed to socialism", as exemplified by Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at the revolution anniversary meeting.

"This is an experience exciting for all of us—the case of priority being given to the social needs of working people, economic efficiency, social progress, broader democracy and stronger peace," the leader of the French Communists said.

"In the name of the concept of socialism, we fully support these processes which are taking place in the Soviet Union and exerting profound influence on international relations and which, for example, have made it possible to make headway in the field of disarmament and the development of national liberation movements," he added.

Marchais said France was a developed country with a considerable human and physical potential, but the problems of unemployment, misery and instability there were mounting and curtailing the potentialities for further development.

He accused business of cultivating an ever tougher society and inequities and said the French Communists called the people in their country to rally against that aggression and for a policy of justice.

He said the French Communists took the problems of peace and disarmament close to heart as well. The arms race, the mad projects for outer space militarization, the division of the world into blocs and the concept of security based on the balance of terror, Marchais noted, had left mankind with the only choice: disarmament or the destruction of civilization.

Nothing was more important than general and verifiable disarmament, he stressed.

The leader of the French Communists said that his party was for eliminating all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, destroying all chemical arms and making balanced cuts in conventional weaponry and that it condemned the position of official quarters in the country, which refused to assist the started process of disarmament and were continuing to tread the path of the arms race.

Greece's Florakis

LD041614 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS—"The presence in Moscow of representatives of such a broad spectrum of progressive forces engaged in the campaign for peace, democracy and national liberation demonstrates recognition of the importance of the Great October Revolution, "Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece, said here today.

He was speaking at a Moscow meeting of representatives of parties and movements attending celebrations marking the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution.

"The ideas of peace reflect the aspirations of all of mankind. They are no utopia, but a reality," he said. "The world is interconnected thanks to the internationalization of the economy and policy, and no nation can now ignore the concept of assured peaceful co-existence.

The ideas of peace are capable of inspiring diverse forces—states and parties and various public groups—for joint struggle.

The campaign for peace is not merely a right to existence," Florakis said. "What is more important, it is a right to a better life. The Communist Party of Greece welcomes the concept of comprehensive system of peace and international security offered by the socialist countries.

Peace on earth will not eliminate class struggle. In the future, it will be reflected in the competition of different social systems in the sphere of science, culture and handling of various global problems.

Conservative forces fling a challenge by proclaiming that socialism as such no longer exists. This is a delusion. The crisis of the capitalist system persistently calls for a way out of this state, the only direction being socialism.

Socialism means values which are clear to all—equality, human solidarity, democracy and liberation of labour.

The pooling of communist parties and left-wing forces demands the search for new forms, active dialogue, specific initiatives and coordination. All this is vitally needed in order to organize the offensive of these forces against world neo-conservatism," Florakis said.

(Translated from the Russian).[as received]

PLO's 'Arafat

LD041621 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS—The danger of nuclear war is growing and a lethal conflict can be triggered off even by a simple technical malfunction, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Yasir 'Arafat said today at a meeting here of representatives of parties and movements taking part in celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. That is why we ardently welcome the USSR's striving to do everything to reduce this danger. All people [words indistinct] (?realise) the importance of this task, he said.

There are many dangerous seats of tension in the world for which imperialism is responsible, he went on. These seats of tension should be resolved as quickly as possible. The Palestine Liberation Organisation expresses full support for the peoples in the south of Africa struggling against racism and apartheid. We support the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of Latin and Central America. We are also conducting our own just struggle for our rights.

Israel is the vanguard of the reactionary forces of imperialism in the Middle East headed by the United States, Yasir 'Arafat said further. The United States is giving Israel ulimited support in all fields. With the support and aid of the United States and some other countries Israel now possesses nuclear arms.

The occupation by Israel of Palestinian lands, this also being effected with the help of American hardware, is not an ordinary occupation. It is directed at depriving Palestinians of their homeland, at physically exterminating the Palestinian people. But Israel's policy in the region is directed not only against our people. In particular, Israel is also preparing a partitioning of Lebanon, Yasir 'Arafat stated further.

From this rostrum we would like to appeal for support for our idea to turn the Middle East and the Mediterranean into a nuclear-free zone, Yasir 'Arafat stated. We call on all to work for the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested sides, including, of course, the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Najibullah Speaks at 5 Nov Meeting

LD051031 Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 5 Nov 87

(Text) Moscow November 5 TASS—"Our gathering is called simply and aptly—a meeting. This is a meeting on the march, along the way towards a peaceful future," General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Najibullah has pointed out.

He was speaking at the meeting of representatives of parties and movements attending celebrations marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution here today.

"Such meetings," he went on to say, "are especially important for young parties such as ours, because they offer a rare opportunity to tell friends, comrades about ourselves, and hear what others have to say about us."

Speaking on developments in Afghanistan, Najibullah observed that his party regarded national reconciliation as a new facet in the implementation of Lenin's nationalities policy. "It is in the philosophy of new thinking that we find a bold, innovative approach to the handling of complicated tasks facing us today."

"The mechanism of national reconciliation is being established and adjusted in the country. Not everything, regrettably, goes on as we have planned.

The ceasefire we suggested proved to be unilateral. We observed it for 52 days, while dushman gangs only stepped up hostilities. Finally, we were compelled to respond.

Nevertheless, 2,300 villages were liberated by peaceful means. 30,000 rebels laid down arms and started a civilian life. More than 100,000 refugees managed to break through dushman checkpoints home.

In a bid to smear the policy of national reconciliation, our foes say that we have started all that in order to retain power. I can assure you that we are now doing everything possible to share this power. But our efforts are running into difficulties."

Najibullah said he would like to reply to questions that were asked here yesterday, questions related to the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. "I would say like that: It would be both incorrect and too pragmatic to speak about the withdrawal of these troops without mentioning the need for condemnation and cessation of imperialist foreign interference in our country's affairs.

Besides, the pullout of troops has already begun. There are no Soviet soldiers in 12 out of Afghanistan's 30 provinces."

In conclusion, Najibullah suggested holding a meeting of parties and countries which embarked on national reconciliation in Kabul early in 1988.

Further Report
LD051034 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0804 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Sergey Alekseyev report on speech by Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan— "At the Meeting of Representatives of Parties and Movements Taking Part in the 70th GOSR Anniversary Celebrations"]

(Excerpts) Today is the 2d day of the Moscow meeting of representatives of parties and movements taking part in the 70th GOSR anniversary celebrations. The envoys of various states and continents continue their businesslike and constructive dialogue about the most important problems of the present time.

Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic noted in his speech that as the initiator of the idea and experience of reconciliation, the PDPA analyzes the changing situation, draws practical lessons, and strives comprehensively to tackle the new tasks. He said that the party is stepping up its peace-making work among the popular masses, is hoping for frank dialogue with the opposition in the tribal assemblies or peace councils, searching for compromise in talks with commanders of the rebels of the second or third echelon, and creating zones and provinces of peace. In order to expand the social base of the reconciliation policy, Najibullah noted, serious changes are being made in organizing political power. They are being implemented on the principles of multiparties and coalition, while the left bloc of the PDPA would be the leading force of the multiparty alliance, being set up within the framework of the national front.

The multiparty system is creating preconditions for coalitionary forms of governing society. They are already being born of the initiative of the masses, developing from below, from the level of village and district and entering at the provincial level. Najibullah noted that now more than 15 percent of those employed by local authorities are former rebels. Six senators of previous regimes occupy posts in the current government.

Recently, Najibullah said, representatives of the left wing democratic revolutionary organization of Afghanistan's working people, which cooperates with the PDPA, were given the posts of chairmen of the State Planning Committee and two ministerial posts.

Leaders Honor Lenin, Unknown Soldier
LD021830 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 2 Oct 87

[TEXT] Today, Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee Comrades Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ligachev, Nikonov, Ryzhkov, Slyunkov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Shcherbitskiy, Yakovlev; candidate members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee Comrades Demichev, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Solovyev, Talyzin, Yazov; secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Comrades Biryukova, Dobrynin, Lukyanov, Medvedev, Razumovskiy; chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU Comrade Kapitonov; first secretaries of the Central Committees of the union republics' communist parties; chairmen of the presidiums of the Supreme Soviets and chairmen of the councils of ministers of the union republics; other members of the Presidium of the joint festive session of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the USSR and RSFSR supreme soviets dedicated to the 70th anniversary of Great October; first secretaries of kray and oblast party committees have paid a visit to the mausoleum of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and laid a wreath. The inscription on the red ribbon of the wreath says "To Vladimir Ilich Lenin from the participants of the festive session dedicated to the 70th anniversary of Great October." The participants honored the leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the founder of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the creator of the socialist state, the first in the world, with a minute of silence.

Then the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state and other comrades paid tribute of profound respect to Soviet military servicemen who bravely died in the struggle against fascism, for the freedom and independence of the socialist homeland and for the sake of peaceful life and happiness for peoples. They laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

Further Report
LD032329 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1629 GMT 3 Nov 87

[From the "News: Special Edition" program]

[Text] Hello, Comrades: The joint ceremonial session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, ended its work today at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

The delegations which arrived in Moscow for the jubilee ceremonies today visited the mausoleum to Vladimir Ilyich Lenin and laid wreaths. The wreaths were laid by:

The delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam;

The delegation of the People's Republic of Angola, headed by Jose Eduardo dos Santos;

The delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen;

The delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic;

The delegation of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah;

The delegation of the Republic of Mali.

Other foreign delegations also laid wreaths today at the Mausoleum to Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. With a minute of silence the delegation members honored the memory of the leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution, founder of the world's first socialist state, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

The foreign delegations also paid their deep respects to the Soviet servicemen who fell in the struggle against fascism and for a peaceful life and happiness of peoples. They laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Kremlin Wall.

Polish Delegation Visits

LD012159 Warsaw PAP in English 2116 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, Nov. 1—A Polish delegation headed by PUWPCC first secretary, president of Poland's Council of State, Wojciech Jaruzelski, which arrived here for the celebrations marking the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, together with other party-state delegations laid wreaths in Lenin's Mausoleum today and honoured with a minute of silence the memory of the great leader of the October Socialist Revolution and the founder of the first socialist state in the world.

Also today, the Polish delegation laid wreaths on the graves of Feliks Dzerzhinskiy and Konstantin Rokossovski and on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

PRAVDA Reports

PM041811 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS reports under general heading "Wreath Laying"]

[Text] The following party and government and party and state delegations which have arrived in the Soviet Union to attend the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid wreaths there 1 November:

The delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria headed by T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council;

the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by J. Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP;

the delegation of the SRV headed by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee;

the GDR delegation headed by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;

the delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea headed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee;

the delegation of the DPRK headed by Pak Song-chol, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the DPRK;

the delegatin of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] headed by K. Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers;

the delegation of the People's Republic of Mongolia headed by J. Batmonth, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium;

the delegation of the People's Republic of Poland headed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish State Council;

the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania headed by N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP Central Committee and president of Romania;

the CSSR delegation headed by G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

A delegation of the SFRY headed by B. Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath.

Members of the delegations honored the memory of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution and founder of the world's first socialist state, with a minute of silence.

On the same day the delegations paid their deep respects to Soviet soldiers who died in the struggle against fascism for the peaceful life and happiness of the peoples. They laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

The Bulgarian delegation laid flowers at the monument to D. Dimitrov.

The Polish delegation laid flowers at the tomb of F.E. Dzerzhinskiy and the spot where the ashes of Marshal of the Soviet Union K.K. Rokossovksiy are buried by the Kremlin Wall.

Further Report

LD011829 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Today the party-state and party-government delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cambodia, the DPRK, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia that have arrived in the Soviet Union for the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of Great October visited Vladimir Iliych Lenin's mausoleum and laid wreaths. Members of the delegations paid tribute with a minute's silence to the memory of the leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution, founder of the world's first socialist state. The delegations also paid tribute today to the Soviet soldiers who fell fighting fascism and defending peace and the happiness of peoples. They laid wreathes at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

The delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria laid flowers at the monument of Georgi Dimitrov. The delegation from the Polish People's Republic laid flowers at the grave of Feliks Edmundovich Dzerzhinskiy and at the burial place of USSR Marshal Rokossovskiy at the Kremlin Wall.

Najibullah, Ortega Visit

LD012314 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Nov 87

([From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Today, the delegations from abroad that have come to Moscow to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution visited the Mausoleum of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin and laid wreaths as did delegations from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, headed by Najibullah, and from the Republic of Nicaragua, headed by Daniel Ortega. [passage omitted]

Honecker Lays Wreath

LD011550 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1450 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Moscow, 1 Nov (ADN)—The GDR party and state delegation, which is staying in the Soviet capital to participate in the October anniversary, today honored the founder of the Bolshevik Party, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, who 7 decades ago led the Russian workers, peasants and soliders to victory in the Great October Socialist Revolution. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State laid a wreath at the mausoleum on Red Square, Lenin's last resting place. The GDR deputation was accompanied by Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. [passage omitted]

Nguyen Van Linh Visits

BK021049 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] The Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Communist Party of Vietnam General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh to the USSR to attend celebration of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution on 1 November visited and laid a wreath at Lenin's Tomb. The inscription on the delegation's wreath read: Esteemed tribute to the great Lenin. The delegation also visited and laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin. The inscription on the wreath read: Forever grateful to the heroic Soviet combatants who sacrificed for the Soviet regime and for the freedom of mankind.

Accompanying the delegation on the Soviet side were Comrades Vladimir Gusev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and Voronov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Cultural Department.

Gromyko Awards Medal to Kadar

LD312259 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 31 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] A ceremony was held in the Kremlin today to present the Order of the October Revolution to Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary. He was honored with this award for his services in developing fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples, his great contribution to strengthening peace and socialism, and in connection with the 75th anniversary of his birth.

In his address at the ceremony, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko said in particular: [Begin Gromyko recording] We are particularly pleased that you are receiving this award on the day marking the 20th anniversary of the establishment of this order. To receive an award which represents a pinnacle of achievement for people is appropriate for the most devoted and convinced fighters for a just cause, for socialism. You, Comrade Kadar, are just such a fighter.

The name of Janos Kadar has for many years now been heard with significance and authority in the socialist community. It is known in the world communist and workers movement; it is an example of honest and witting service to socialism. Behind it lies the principled nature of a Marxist-Leninist, a patriot, and an internationalist. Janos Kadar is a great friend to the Soviet people. Your work, Comrade Kadar, is inseparable from the outstanding results of the ideological unity and fraternal interaction of the Soviet Communist Party and the MSZMP, the Soviet Union and Hungary. Because of this, our peoples have become closer and better known to

each other. Sincere friendship enables us to confidently stride forward and to accomplish new tasks in the development of our socialist countries. I wish you good health and a great reserve of strength and energy. On this day and on this occasion, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, conveys to you his most sincere greetings, together with his congratulations. [applause] [end recording]

In his reply speech, Janos Kadar expressed his profound gratitude to Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the lofty assessment of his activities.

The text of the speeches by Comrades Gromyko and Kadar will be published in the press.

Comrades Zaykov; Demichev; Medvedev; Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the MSZMP, and other Soviet and Hungarian officials took part in the award presentation ceremony.

MTI Reports Ceremony

LD312316 Budapest MTI in English 1922 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, October 31 (MTI)—Andrey Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, handed over the Order of October Revolution to HSWP General Secretary Janos Kadar at the Catherine Hall of the Kremlin in Moscow on Saturday.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet awarded the high decoration to Janos Kadar in recognition of his merits in the development of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples, and his significant contribution to the strengthening of peace and socialism.

At the awarding ceremony speeches were delivered by Andrey Gromyko and Janos Kadar.

Andrey Gromyko emphasized in his speech:

'I am handing over the Order of October Revolution to you, the general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, with sincere satisfaction. This award is a recognition of Comrade Kadar's great merits in strengthening fraternal friendship and many-sided cooperation between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples, and his great contribution to the strengthening of peace and socialism. 'In our country the Order of October Revolution symbolizes, for all Soviet people, the noble and final victory of the values of socialism. It is our particular pleasure that you receive this order on the 20th anniversary of its foundation. This order was founded by a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on October 31, 1967. One of the first Orders of October Revolution was awarded to the city of Moscow. So you, Comrade Kadar, receive this high award in a city, whose flag is also decorated with it. 'It multiplies the strength of this symbol that this celebration takes place on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the Great October. This decoration, which reflects the noblest deed of the people, is due to the most devoted and most convinced advocates of real socialism, and you, Comrade Kadar, are an advocate of this kind. 'Janos Kadar's name has had weight and prestige in the socialist community for many years. It is a well-known name in the international communist and workers' movement. Your name is the symbol of the honest and conscious service of socialism. The consistency of principle of a Marxist-Leninist, a patriot and an internationalist is behind it. It is a name of a statesman and a politician, who has profoundly understood the dialectics of class struggle and followed it in his whole activity. 'Janos Kadar is a true and great friend of the Soviet people. He is sincerely respected by our people which is now working on the implementation of its huge tasks in social transformation. It is firmly resolved to fulfil its tasks in the economic, social and intellectual spheres.

'Your activity, Comrade Kadar, is inseparable from the magnificent results achieved in the ideological unity and fraternal cooperation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Soviet Union and Hungary. Owing to that, our countries and peoples became closer to one another. Our sincere friendship provides a basis for advancing with self-confidence towards socialism and solving our new tasks.

'I wish you good health, strength and creative energy. On this day and on this occasion let me convey to you the most cordial good wishes and congratulation of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorabchev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. I wish you further successes in your work aimed at constructing socialism in Hungary, in the interest of closer cooperation between our countries, to the benefit of peace and socialism.'

In his speech Janos Kadar expressed his thanks for the decoration, for Andrey Gromyko's words and for Mikhail Gorbachev's greetings. Janos Kadar emphasized:

'I am especially thankful for the high evaluation, for the reasons you gave for the awarding of this decoration. One is not competent for assessing his own deeds and if you hold this opinion, it is itself a decoration for me. As to the Soviet Union, long ago, when I became class-conscious as a worker under capitalist conditions, I started to understand the great role of the Soviet Union in world history. My respect for the Soviet Union has continuously increased since then. When I strove for the honest service of Hungarian workers and our people, for me it was always inseparable from the friendship of the Soviet Union. It is to my profound satisfaction that both the great Soviet people and the Hungarian people are advancing on the same road, on the road of socialism. Our countries and peoples are connected by indissoluble

friendship and ever widening cooperation. I always knew that our peoples are connected by a common fate, common in both the difficulties and the good periods.

'The road of socialist construction is not an easy road. It is a difficult one. But I cannot conceive any other way of serving the interests of our people in an honest way.'

'Now, when I express thanks once again for this high award, for your respect and attention, I can only say that I continue to be devoted to Hungarian-Soviet friendship, as this friendship, and its service, are very profoundly dictated by my mind and by my heart.

'Now that I have the special opportunity to receive this decoration right in Moscow, I would emphasize that, together with other members of the delegation, I am very pleased to take part in this historic event, the 70th anniversary of the Soviet state and the victory of the October Revolution. I would stress that I am particularly glad of the current line of the party and state leadership and the people of the Soviet Union. There are also difficulties on this road but it is the only realistic road toward prosperity. We welcome your efforts profoundly and I think we are right to say that the Hungarian people is travelling on the same road. Making a realistic approach, speaking plainly and setting to the real tasks, we are confident that we will solve even the very difficult tasks emerging on the road. We are assisted in this effort by Hungarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation.

'The celebration which starts here in Moscow is a celebration of world-wide importance. I am confident that the Hungarian party, all Hungarian Communists, and the Hungarian people constructing socialism are rooting for your success. I think that all people who advocate social progress, justice and the peaceful and safe future of mankind wish you success to your current line, to this course. I warmheartedly wish good health and full success to you, your party and your country,' Janos Kadar said.

Gorbachev Book Presented at Press Conference
LD011920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Press conference to present CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's new book to Soviet and foreign journalists; held at the Moscow press center for the Great October Socialist Revolution 1 November with the participation of Mikhail Fedorovich Nenashev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and Book Trade; Nikolay Shishlin, deputy chief of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Grigoriy Baklanov, chief editor of ZNAMYA—recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] A book by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev entitled "*Restructuring: New Thinking for Our Country and the Whole World*", was presented to Soviet and foreign journalists at the press center for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution in Moscow today. Addressing the press representatives, Mikhail Fedorovich Nenashev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the book trade, said the following:

[Nenashev] The Politicheskaya Literatura publishing house in the Soviet Union and Harper and Row publishing house in the United States are today simultaneously publishing Comrade Gorbachev's book "Restructuring: New Thinking for Our Country and the whole world." It is deeply symbolic that this book is appearing on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, on the eve of the time when we add up the results of the path covered by our country and our party, reflect on the content of the very deep changes which are taking place in our country, and think about the future with great responsibility.

What is this book about? Two interlinked parts determine its content. The first part is restructuring, its source, its purpose, its essence. The second part is devoted to the new thinking in international policy and its philosophy in the cause of affirming peace on our planet. What is restructuring and why is it essential? Why is it called for by the times in which we live? What does it reject and what does it assert? What can Soviet people and people throughout the world expect from it? These, primarily, are the questions answered by this book. The author stresses particularly that restructuring is not disappointment on the part of Soviet people with socialism, its objectives and its ideals; at the same time he deals with the point of view that is very widespread in the West about the essence of our changes. On the contrary, and this is stressed by the entire content of the book, restructuring is aimed at reveling the huge potential possibilities of socialism. It stresses: We measure all our successes and mistakes against socialist standards. Those who are hoping that we are going to turn off the socialist path are going to be bitterly disappointed.

I have written this book with a desire to address the people directly, the peoples of the USSR, the United States of any country. The purpose is to share my thoughts without intermediaries with the citizens of the whole world on questions which concern everyone without exception. That is how this book begins. What is the main thing in restructuring, to which so much attention is given in the book now being presented? The democratic renewal of Soviet society—that is the author's reply. Socialism is not an a priori theoretical scheme, a scheme in accordance with which society is divided into those who give instructions and those who carry hhem out. I have to disregard such an oversimplified and mechanical understanding of socialism, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev writes in the book. And he stresses: including the person in all processes of life is the core of everything we are doing. And here in the book is the reply to the most important question that we put to ourselves: Where is the guarantee of the success of that

complex social and revolutionary process that is restructuring? We are confident of this success because we believe in the enormous creative strengths and abilities of the Soviet people, and we believe in the fact that restructuring will unleash an enormous initiative which is so far unprecedented in history: the creativity of millions of Soviet people. And, if you like, even today that is the greatest result of restructuring, although its time is reckoned in terms of not a very large interval of history. What is the most complex thing in this connection in restructuring? The restructuring of the consciousness of people is the most complex and the most difficult. If one is to speak of the greatest aim that the party is seeing itself today, then this consists in ensuring that recognition of this goal and the tasks of restructuring captivate the consciousness of all communists and all Soviet people.

I would like to note, here at the presentation of this book today, the fact that the book has already given rise to enormous interest in the world. This book is to be presented at the Soviet Embassy in Washington tomorrow. More than 20 major publishing houses of Western Europe, the United States, and Asia have acquired the rights to publish this book in November and December. And simultaneously the book will be published in many newspapers and magazines.

The book is unusual. The book is unusual not only in that it has been written by the leader of the CPSU, by a leader who recognizes his own responsibility both for the fate of the country and his people, for the fate of the world, but it also stands out on account of its gender and style in which it is written. It is a book of reflections, a dialogue in the form of a book, a dialogue in which the author invites the reader to take part, without lecturing and without preaching. And if I have to say what, then, is the most substantial thing about it, then as one of its readers I have to say that the most substantial thing is its appeal to people and its enormous trust in people. The book is unfinished, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the author of the book, writes in conclusion, nor can it be finished, for it needs to be completed by work and by actions aimed at achieving those goals which I have striven to describe frankly; the book will be completed by life, for we are all pupils and life is the teacher.

[Shishlin] Grigoriy Yakovlevich Baklanov, the Soviet writer and the chief editor of the journal *Znamya*, has the floor:

[Baklanov] This book has been written at a busy time, perhaps even at a crucial time in human history. It stands out by its simplicity and clarity, clarity both of style and of thought. It is a book about the world and about the person. And speaking about international affairs the author writes that policy which is not fertilized by thought about the destiny of man is amoral. It is unworthy of respect. Today international relations cannot be built upon egoistical interests, as they generally have been built over centuries and millenia. The nucleus of the new thinking, the book says, is recognition of the priority of values common to the whole of mankind, and to put it even more precisely, of the survival of mankind. Values common to the whole of mankind are today higher than class values and narrow national values, because security in the world cannot be divided. It is impossible for one country to ensure its own security at the expense of another. This leads to death and not to security. Security can only be equal for all. Nuclear war cannot be a means of achieving any goals. And talks about disarmament, too, cannot be a game for one side to win. And in general this was proved both during the talks in Geneva and during the talks in Reykjavik, although, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev writes, talks with our Western partners require infinite patience. And this patience has been shown on more than one occasion, because the goal is too lofty. Equilibrium of terror has to be replaced with equilibrium of reason and equal security for all.

More on Gorbachev Book

LD020126 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2035 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Excerpts] At the 70th anniversary of the Great October Press Center today, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's book "*Restructuring: New Thinking for Our Country and the Whole World*" was presented by Shishlin, head of the press center; Nenashev, chairman of the State Committee for Publishing in the USSR; Baklanov, editor-in-chief of *Znamya* magazine; and Dedkov, member of the editorial board of *Kommunist* magazine. Here is a report on the book's presentation. [video shows platform with the above four presenters, and correspondents in the hall who are reading the book] [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Shishlin] I would like to give the floor to Igor Aleksandrovich Dedkov, member of the editorial board of *Kommunist* magazine.

[Dedkov] I think this book with its sincere, trusting tone, with the whole structure of its open, unconstrained way of speaking, is destined to come into every home. Policies must be set forth clearly and firmly—that is a fact—and they are set forth in resolutions, decisions, and big reports. But if a policy is devoid of self-satisfaction and complacency, then it seeks broad understanding and serious—not ritualistic, not just for show—but conscious, genuinely felt support, and needs to be brought home to people. For their part, people—I am quoting—need to determine where they stand, need to understand problems facing mankind, and need an explanation of how they are going to carry on in their lives.

Many readers whose youth and maturing have coincided with the three decades that have passed will, perhaps, find and appreciate in this book the honest consideration and interpretation of their own hopes, doubts, and quests from that time. This is not surprising—the author himself belongs to this generation. The hearts of that generation will also be moved by the fond memory of the

20th party congress, and the regrets about the unsuccessful, long-postponed reforms of the fifties and sixties. There came about, as the book says, a truly—I am quoting—paradoxical situation, when a people that was educated, talented, and true to the socialist order was unable to fully use the opportunities inherent in socialism, its right to take a real part in managing state affairs.

The country no longer wishes to live with such paradoxes, and glasnost has revealed this fully. I quote: the workers and peasants have raised their heads; the intelligentsia is offering its influential and exigent voice. And the book's author welcomes this growing feeling of responsibility for the country's fate and that of socialism. Revolution is a word that does not become dull or fade. The word restructuring could join those words which are equally firm, unbending, and not liable to becoming mundane. Gorbachev's book says plainly that this depends on all of us who live in this country. [end recording]

Gorbachev Anthology Published in Mexico
PM031139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Published in Mexico"]

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Oct—The Mexican National Committee for the Celebration of the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution has published in a mass edition the book *"For a World Without Nuclear Weapons,"* which includes speeches, statements, and messages from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The USSR's new approach to foreign policy problems and M.S. Gorbachev's dynamic, persistent position, the book's preface says, have given new resonance to questions of peace and war, which has been reflected in the USSR's concrete steps, clear proposals, and specific timetables designed to achieve a clear aim—to rid the world of the burden of nuclear armaments.

The preface points out that this new approach in the USSR's foreign policy, the honesty and purity of the intentions contained in the Soviet proposals, and the confidence that nuclear war would mean the end of mankind, and that everything must be done to prevent it, strikingly contrast with the negative position of the militarist forces of imperialism.

The documents included in the book, the preface indicates, must be studied and analyzed to better understand the essence of the new thinking, which is beginning to take hold of the world and help Mexicans to participate more intelligently and actively in the actions that the nuclear age demands of us.

Political & Social

Gorbachev Writes on Peace, Progress, Socialism

AU041730 Vienna DIE PRESSE (USSR Supplement) in German 4 Nov 87 p 1

[Article by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: "Peace Is Always the Central Issue; From the Soviet Power's First Decree Until Today"]

[Text] The first decree of the young Soviet power was the Decree on Peace. As it did at that time, 70 years later the Soviet Union is emphatically working against war and for mankind's peaceful development.

Socialism has conquered the main source of social injustice: exploitation of man by man, and inequality with respect to producer goods. This social justice permeates all sides of socialist social conditions. It is expressed in the people's real power and in the equality of all citizens before the law, in the factual equality of all nations, respect for the individual, and the creation of conditions for its overall development.

There are also comprehensive guarantees: secure jobs; access to education, culture, and medical treatment; housing; care for older people, mothers, and children. The strict implementation of the principle of social security is an important condition for the unity of the people, society's political stability, and the dynamism of development. It is here in particular that the humane nature of the socialist system—its qualitative difference from capitalism—becomes obvious.

Much—practically all—will depend on the extent to which we will be able to make use of the advantages and opportunities of the socialist social system, its economic power, and its social potential, to renew the social forms and the style and methods of work—if they are outdated—and to adjust them to the changed conditions.

For only in this way will we be able make our country even stronger, to raise the Soviet people's material and intellectual life to a qualitatively new level, and to strengthen the creative influence of socialism as a social system on the world's development.

On the eve of the Great October, Lenin said in war-torn Russia that revolution and democracy would put the country on an immeasurably higher level of economic organization. After 70 years of building socialist society, the Soviet Union is striving to further raise the Soviet people's material and intellectual life to a qualitatively new level.

The last quarter of the 20th century has been characterized by changes in life's material basis, which are revolutionary in terms of their contents and importance. For the first time in history, mankind has proved to be able to solve many problems that had hindered its progress for centuries. The existing resources and technologies are sufficient to educate and train a population of billions of people, to provide housing for them, and to keep them healthy. In spite of the obvious differences and possibilities of the individual peoples and countries, there is the general prospect of guaranteeing decent living conditions for the inhabitants of earth.

We stubbornly continue to discuss the question of an all-encompassing system of world peace and international security, because one must not be satisfied with the situation in the world at the threshold to the 3d millennium: facing the danger of destruction, in a state of permanent tension, in an atmosphere of distrust and discord, where enormous financial means and the work and talent of millions of people are being used to increase mutual suspicion and fear.

One can talk as long as one wants about the need to halt the arms race, about the elimination of militarism, and cooperation—if we do not start to act nothing will change.

The political and moral core of the problem is the mutual trust of states and peoples, and the respect of international agreements and institutions. And we are ready to make the transition from confidence-building measures in certain areas to a comprehensive policy of trust, which will gradually establish the all-encompassing system of security. But such a policy must be based on the unity of political statements and real attitudes.

The idea of an all-encompassing security system is the first draft of a possible new regulation of life in our common house, Earth. In other words, this is the passport for a future in which the safety of all will be the guarantee of the individual's safety. We hope that this idea will be jointly further developed and realized.

Latest Gorbachev Book Released

PM041531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 87 Second Edition pp 1,4

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Book About Restructuring and New Thinking"]

[Text] "Restructuring and New Thinking for Our Country and the Whole World" ["Perestroyka i Novoye Myshleniye dlya Nashey Strany i dlya Vsego Mira"] is the title of a book by M.S. Gorbachev published by the Political Literature Publishing House. The book was formally released at the Press Center for 70th Anniversary of Great October events in Moscow on 1 November.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary's book contains his thoughts about restructuring, the problems which are facing the country, the scale of the changes, and the complex, crucial, and unique nature of our times. A substantial part of the book is devoted to new political thinking, to the philosophy of foreign policy.

"I have written this book out of a desire to address peoples directly. The peoples of the USSR and the United States, the people of any country," M.S. Gorbachev says in his message to the reader. "I have met many states' leaders and other figures and representatives of their public. The aim of this book is to share with the citizens of the whole world directly and without middlemen my thoughts on issues which concern us all without exception."

"Books, just like people, have a biography, a vivid and long biography which makes a deep impression on people's minds if the books reflect the spirit and features of their time and if they focus on the future," M.V. Nenashev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, emphasized at the ceremony. There is good reason to count the Soviet leader's book among these books. Its most important feature is its appeal to people and its profound faith in people. "The book is not finished, nor can it be," writes the author in conclusion. He emphasizes that it needs to be completed by the work and actions necessary to achieve the aims which he seeks to frankly describe on its pages.

The ceremony devoted to the formal release of the book was also addressed by G.Ya. Baklanov, editor in chief of the journal *Znamya*; I.A. Dedkov, member of the editorial board of the journal *Kommunist*; and N.V. Shishlin, head of the press center. It has been announced that the Soviet leader's book is being simultaneously published by the U.S. Publishers Harper and Row. More than 20 major pubishing houses in West Europe, America, and Asia have already obtained the rights to publish it. The book will also be published in many newspapers and journals.

CPSU CC Resolution on Plenums Adopted

PM041301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 87 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of holding party committee plenums and meetings of Communists to discuss the elected organs' reports on work in leading restructuring."

The resolution adopted notes that in accordance with the decision of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum party committee plenums and meetings of Communists are to be held in the party to discuss the reports of the elected party organs and their secretaries on the leadership of restructuring. Plenums must be held in all local party committees and meetings must be held in primary party organizations headed by bureaus and party committees.

The political importance of the forthcoming reports is determined by the need to step up work in all links and at all levels of the party and to eliminate the lag of a number of party committees behind the dynamic development of life's processes. An exacting evaluation must be given of their own activity, the atmosphere of responsibility and principledness must be strengthened, and new forces must be imparted to those Communists and party committees and their leaders who are marching in the vanguard of restructuring; those who are delaying restructuring must be named.

It has been deemed expedient for the plenums of the union republic communist party central committees and party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms with a discussion of the reports by the bureaus of the relevant committees and their secretaries on the implementation of restructuring to be held in November 1987 through January 1988. It is planned to hear reports from bureaus and party committees and their secretaries at primary organization meetings within the same period. In big party organizations reports may be heard at the discretion of gorkoms and raykoms at party conferences or meetings of Communists on the basis of shifts or groups of related shops.

The resolution stresses that the union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms must ensure that the reports of elected party organs and their secretaries are conducted in a spirit of Bolshevik openness, glasnost, and constructive criticism and self-criticism, on a truly democratic basis, without allowing meetings to be turned into orchestrated sessions.

Only one thing—real improvements and palpable results in the economic, social, and spiritual sphere—can serve as the criterion for assessing the activity of any party committee. Discussion should give a full and specific answer to the question of whether a party organization is heading the process of renewal and whether its activity is imparting creative impetus to people, of whether there are tangible steps in strengthening order and discipline, improving the working people's labor and daily living conditions, and improving their well-being.

During the reports measures must be elaborated to ensure in-depth democratization in every party organization and the assertion in the party milieu of an atmosphere of true comradeship, freedom of discussion, and unity of Communists' actions. Opinions must also be exchanged on questions of the further development of democracy in the party and society as a whole. There must be a discussion of the content of the work and the specific tasks of the party organizations in connection with our economy's transition to the principles of economic accountability and self-financing. Attention must be focused on stepping up the struggle against bureaucracy, leveling down, and parasitism.

In the process of preparing plenums and meetings it is essential to consult with working people and the entire public in order to study and consider their opinions on party committees' activity. Full glasnost and broad opportunities must be ensured for holding a democratic discussion and debates including in the mass media on the state of restructuring in every collective, rayon, and city.

The necessity was indicated of representatives of higher-ranking party organs, including CPSU Central Committee members and candidate members, taking part in the work of plenums and meetings.

The party committee plenums and Communists' meetings on the reports of bureaus and party committees must, on the basis of a profound and critical analysis of the progress of restructuring, give an exacting evaluation of the activity of elected party organs and their secretaries and resolve urgent cadres questions. If during discussion the need arises to reinforce the leadership of the elected organ or increase its membership, the party committee plenum or meeting of Communists (conference) of the primary or shop organization can replace individual members of that organ, remove from it those workers who are not coping with their obligations or who have compromised themselves and, if the work of the bureau or party committee is unsatisfactory, they can reelect them.

The resolution provides for measures to generalize the results of the discussion of the problems of restructuring and the proposals and comments on questions of the democratization of the life of the party and of society expressed at party committee plenums and Communists' meetings and to use the results of the discussion in practical work and in preparing materials for the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference.

USSR Supreme Soviet Speeches Published

Kirghiz Party Leader Masaliyev

PM050843 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Abbreviated version of speech by Deputy A.M. Masaliyev of Przhevalskiy Electoral Okrug, Kirghiz SSR, (first secretary of Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee), delivered at 20 October afternoon session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! We support the proposals of deputies to approve the draft state plan for economic and social development and the draft state budget for the coming year.

The working people of Kirghizstan, like all Soviet people, are waging the struggle to accelerate the development of the economy and ensure the successful completion of this year's plans. Despite the objective difficulties which have arisen the plans are being fulfilled on the whole, with the exception of commodity circulation and the assimilation of capital investments. We still have quite a few lagging collectives and low production efficiency. The republic can and must increase its contribution to resolving statewide tasks.

However, we cannot resolve these important tasks without joint committed work with union ministries. It is impossible to go on tolerating the situation in which enterprises of the Ministries of Power and Electrification, of Nonferrous Metallurgy, of Nuclear Power Generation, of the Radio Industry, of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, and of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances located on the republic's territory produce consumer goods worth only 2 to 47 kopeks for every ruble contributed to the wages fund.

The CPSU Central Committee, in its resolution on the unsatisfactory use of the natural and economic potential of the agro-industrial complex in the Central Asian republics, pointed to major omissions in the comprehensive assimilation of land and demanded that the necessary order be established. We, too, are reviewing our attitude to this question. However, we do not understand the position of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, which reduced by R16 million the 5-year plan's capital investment quota for the comprehensive modernization of irrigation systems in the republic.

We have been rightly criticized at the session for the low rate of industrial production growth and the unsatisfactory fulfillment of contract delivery plans. The republic is guilty to a large extent here. But how can we resolve those tasks if we are poorly supplied with material resources? This applies in particular to the leading machine building complex. Judge for yourselves: Because of a shortage in the supply of stainless steel, the "Kirgiztorgmash" production association of the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances fell 2,000 units of marketable equipment short of the 9-month target, and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry's Frunze experimental electrovacuum machine building plant failed to produce 19,500 washing machines. The funds for bearings allocated to the "Kirgizelektrodvigatel" production association of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry were cut, which in turn led to disruption of the planned production of electric motors. Those enterprises alone failed to supply customers with output worth R7 million. A considerable proportion of that figure was for consumer goods.

In 1986 the republic had a production shortfall of more than 92,000 cubic meters of lumber, and in the first 9 months of this year the figure is already more than 123,000 cubic meters or 26% of the delivery total. The chipboard supply plan is only 86% fulfilled.

Comrades! With material and technical supply of that kind, of course, one cannot speak of the balanced nature or scientific validation of the plans, and the transition to the new economic management system is made difficult.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum indicated the need in the new economic management conditions for the establishment of stable, long-term, economically validated normatives. However, some union ministries are not adhering to that directive. For example, the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry set the Frunze "Kirgizavtomash" production association, which is working under conditions of full economic accountability [khozraschet] and self-financing, the target of a 13% contribution to the budget for 1987. But in less than 1 year the ministry revised that figure and raised it to no less than 47% for 1988. This reduces by more than threefold the amount of resources left for the formation of its own funds, which do not ensure the efficient development of production or the solution of social questions within the collective.

I should like to dwell on one more problem. The Central Committee Politburo session on the discussion of the 1986 plan stressed the need for a close linkage between current plans and immediate prospects. As everyone knows, our republic has considerable hydroelectric power resources. In view of that we raised the question of accelerating the assimilation of those resources—a question of all-union importance—at the 27th congress. So far no fundamental decisions have been taken.

The republic's workers actively support party and state policy. By their conscientious labor they will mark 1988 with new achievements in socioeconomic development. (Applause)

Schnayder Asks More Aid

PM041509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

[[Abbreviated version of speech by Deputy F.F. Shnayder of Altay Kray Electoral Okrug, RSFSR, (chairman of Kirov Kolkhoz, Altay Kray), delivered at 20 October afternoon session of USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! On the eve of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, the Altay's working people have ensured the fulfillment of the grain producer's first commandment in the most difficult weather conditions. The state granaries have received 3.17 million tonnes of good quality Altay grain. Against a plan target of 3.15 million tonnes and pledges of 3.16 million tonnes, the 9-month plan for the production and purchase of livestock produce has been overfulfilled.

The "Znak Procheta" Kolkhoz named for Kirov, where I work, is typical of Altay Kray farms in terms of scale and types of output produced. It specializes in grain production with developed stockraising. Around 1,000 people work in its fields, livestock units, and ancillary services.

The transfer to new forms of economic management necessitates the improvement of the credit-finance system. The question of purchase, account, and other prices must be resolved immediately, otherwise we cannot now plan correctly for the future in our financial dealings. The material and technical supply question is still unsettled. The resources allocated do not meet our needs, particularly for construction materials. For example, we receive 10 times less cement and 20 times less timber than we need, and no ferrconcrete for own-resources construction has been allocated at all. Indeed, where is the kray agro-industrial committee to obtain all this if it is allocated only 115,000 tonnes of this material for own-resources construction? And that amount is for 1,800 kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and processing industry enterprises.

We in the kray are trying to resolve questions of supplying construction sites using local construction materials, especially bricks. The republic's government has provided for the kray to be given 20 sets of brick factory equipment a year to increase brick production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the kray. This decision is not being fulfilled.

It is necessary to seek out so-called "reserves" locally and to resort to the services of a contract construction organization, which is essentially nothing but a middleman between the kolkhoz and the plants supplying construction materials. As a rule, these mobile columns do not have a work force of their own, do not have sufficient construction equipment, and the great distances to construction sites are an obstacle. On our kolkhoz alone that can be 65-70 km. For that reason facilities are usually built by our own construction workers whom we temporarily transfer to the mobile mechanized columns. The equipment used also belongs to the kolkhoz, and management is exercised in the main by kolkhoz specialists.

But since construction is conducted formally via the contractor, the cost of the project includes all the percentages and other "extras" necessary to maintain an additional construction organization. Would it not be more rational to supply construction materials directly to those kolkhozes and sovkhozes which have an adequate production base and a work force of their own, thus cutting out the middleman and keeping down the cost of the projects under construction.

There is another problem whose solution is the object of constant attention by the CPSU Central Committee. What I have in mind is the development of the material and technical base of the food and processing industry, which was the theme of a recent CPSU Central Committee conference.

The processing sectors of industry have developed poorly in the Altay Kray. According to the USSR and RSFSR Councils of Ministers documents "On accelerating the development of the material and technical base of the processing sectors of the RSFSR agro-industrial complex 1986-1990," a great number of food and processing industry facilities are to be built or modernized in our kray. However, the implementation of that decision is being prevented by the inadequate contract work quota given to the Ministry of Construction in the Urals and West Siberia Regions of the USSR.

The Altay CPSU Kraykom and Altay Krayispolkom wrote to the USSR Council of Ministers last March requesting that the contract work quota be raised to R107 million, with R30 million for 1988. The appropriate instructions were given. However, the RSFSR Gosagroprom sent the Altay Agro-Industrial Committee a plan for contract work by the Ministry of Construction in the Urals and West Siberia Regions of the USSR for 1988 amounting to only R7.5 million, which is less even than the 5-year plan control figure.

We request that the 1988 contract work quota for the "Glavaltaystroy" be doubled, as agreed locally with the main administration of the Ministry of Construction in the Urals and West Siberia Regions of the USSR, and also that the contract work quota for the agro-industrial construction administration be increased by R70 million for the remaining 3 years of the 5-year plan. If resolved positively, this will make it possible to fulfill the program for strengthening the processing industry's material and technical base.

Comrade Deputies! On behalf of the agro-industrial complex commissions, I propose that the 1988 State Plan for the country's economic and social development be approved. (Applause)

Cinematography Committee Head

PM031847 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 2

[Abbreviated version of speech by Deputy A.I. Kamshalov of Khaapsalyskiy Electoral Okrug, Estonian SSR, (chairman of USSR State Cinematography Committee) delivered at 20 October afternoon session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! The drafts of the 1988 plan and budget which we are discussing today are a concrete, realistically conceived work program for all sectors of the economy on the path of restructuring.

In order to fulfill our plans, a fundamentally new approach to questions of cultural development is required. The need for cardinal changes is also acutely felt in cinematography. It is no secret that in the last 15 years the social prestige of our cinema has markedly dropped. A considerable proportion of Soviet movies were of no relevance to the viewer. Accordingly the social activeness of the movies and their role in the cultural and educative process decreased. During the years of stagnation an administrative edict, bureaucratic style of leadership, which is especially unacceptable with regard to creative work, was fostered.

The underestimation of economic accountability principles and economic management methods and the absence of a well thought out system of price formation and commodity-money relations in cinematography led to instability in the financial situation of a number of the country's leading studios. A most important sector of activity—financial and economic work—disappeared from the State Committee for Cinematography's field of view. The requisite coordination of sectorial and territorial plans did not exist. Proportionality and balance were violated in developing movie studios and movie rental organizations.

All this had serious consequences. In its present condition even a major movie enterprise such as "Mosfilm" can only provide a certain percentage of its program with quality production capacities.

The movie rental service and the movie theater network are probably in an even worse condition. In the last 10 years the number of seats in permanent movie theaters for city residents has decreased by more than 10%.

Basic principles have now been elaborated for restructuring movie production, the movie rental service, and our entire cinematographic business. These principles are beginning to be translated into practical, specific actions.

It is clear, however, that the measures in the initial stage of restructuring, the improvement in the creative climate, and the moral changes in relations between the State Committee for Cinematography and the people who create artistic values still do not guarantee the irreversibility of restructuring. But not everything here is dependent on movie workers. A whole series of state resolutions providing for fundamental changes in the sector's economic and organizational links is necessary. It is necessary to introduce a new system of financing movie production and organizing rental.

Important resolutions on problems of cintematography were also adopted in the past. But they often remained only on paper. The departments supposed to provide the material and technical base for cinematography did not consider themselves bound by the resolutions.

Here is just one example. You cannot make a movie without film. But what can you do if in just the 1st 9 months of this year moviemakers failed to receive more than 1 million meters of color film? Work on 60 out of 150 feature movies was under threat of disruption.

Moviemakers do not intend to remain a millstone around the state's neck. Our aim is to create a structure whereby cinematography can not only cover its expenses, but also supplement the country's budget and give the maximum social return.

The transformations which we have begun also envisage reducing the excess managerial apparatus in State Committee for Cinematography organizations and at studios.

Our concept is based on creating a chain of enterprises operating on the principles of real economic accountability and self-financing, with the sector being strategically led by the state organization, instead of a cosmetic straightening out of the management chain.

Figures in socialist culture, literature, art, and cinematography have vigorously embarked on restructuring, and they believe in it and in the irreversibiliy of the process of democratizing our life. But we must resolutely move on from words, of which there have been plenty recently, to real actions and deeds and to the creation of movies which our society needs. (applause)

Azerbaijan TU Leader Rasulova

PM041457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Abbreviated version of speech by Deputy L.Kh. Rasulova of Askeranskiy Electoral Okrug, Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast, (chairman of Azerbaijan Republic Trade Union Council) delivered at 20 October afternoon session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] You are well aware, comrades, that our republic has surplus manpower. Although the situation is improving, the republic's soviet and trade union organs have not exhausted all their potential for cardinally resolving the employment problem. We have work to do ourselves here. There are objective difficulties, however. We would earnestly ask such ministries as the Ministries of the Electrical Equipment Industry, of the Aviation Industry, and of the Defense Industry not to delay in creating branches, shops, and sections of industrial enterprises in areas with a concentration of labor resources as envisaged by the joint program. [passage omitted]

You will know from the central press that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, after examining the question of the Azerbaijan SSR Soviets' work in fulfilling the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and Services, leveled serious and fair criticism at the state of that work. We understand that the program will work fully when and only when each program figure is most carefully validated. The republic's party, soviet, trade union, and economic organs are concerned with finding the real preconditions for and scrupulously itemizing everything planned in the program. In this situation attention is drawn to the fact that the plans of the Ministries of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, of the Chemical Industry, and of Heavy and Transport Machine Building with regard to Azerbaijan envisage a reduction in the volume of production of cultural and household goods for the coming year even though the production capacities exist. Furthermore, those are the very goods which sell successfully within the republic itself—to the value of approximately R90 million—and this complicates still further the commodity-money circulation balance.

Comrade Deputies! Azerbaijan's working people understand the extent of their responsibility for the fulfillment of the most important national economic tasks and are fully resolved to implement all that has been planned in the crucial 3d year of the 5-year plan! (Applause)

Yeltsin Pamphlets Circulated in Sverdlovsk

AU041256 Paris AFP in English 1246 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Moscow, Nov 4 (AFP)—Tracts in support of Moscow party boss Boris Yeltsin, who offered his resignation at a stormy Central Committee plenum last month, were circulated in his home town of Sverdlovsk Sunday, a Soviet dissident said here Wednesday.

Valery Senderov, Moscow representative of a Frankfurt-based human rights group, told AFP that the tracts called on the Soviet Government not to accept Mr. Yeltsin's resignation. [passage omitted]

The tract, addressed to "all those for whom perestroyka (restructuring) counts", said that the outspoken Moscow party boss at the October 21 plenum had sought to "protest against activities braking perestroyka, led by KGB chief (Viktor) Chebrikov and the party's chief ideologist (Yegor) Ligachev."

It called on Sverdlovsk residents to "send your collective protests" to the Soviet Government to prevent his resignation, saying that if he was allowed to step down, the "saboteurs of perestroyka" would gain a free hand, and "political repression and dogmatism" would return. [passage omitted]

Mr. Senderov said he did not know exactly how many copies of the tract were distributed in the industrial city in the Urals on Sunday night. But he added that "several dozen" of them were in circulation. [passage omitted]

Disorders in Moscow's Arbat Criticized

PM041017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 6

[V. Korneyev report under the rubric "From Competent Sources": "The Uneasy Arbat..."]

[Text] A scheduled briefing held 28 October at the Moscow Gorispolkom Internal Affairs Main Administration, 38 Petrovka Street, raised the subject of the Arbat, among others concerning law and order in the city.

Yuriy Nikolayevich Stazharin, head of the militia's Fifth Department, was introduced to journalists. He brought them up to date with the situation in the Arbat, which is within that department's jurisdiction.

Judging by the militia's barometer, the outlook is bleak on this unique street: In October 26 people were brought into the department for petty hooliganism in the Arbat, as well as 173 drunkards and 32 people found drinking alcohol in areas where this is prohibited. I must point out that, since the street has been pedestrianized, the stream of people coming here has grown immeasurably. On weekdays there are as many as 10-15,000 people, in the evenings 20-25,000, and at weekends and on holidays 60,000 or more. But there are also other figures: in the first 8 months of this year a total of 3,000(!) people (80% below the age of 30) were arrested in the Arbat for various administrative transgressions. Crimes are also committed: five in October. For example, on 20 October citizen Chugunov, of no fixed address, was arrested at 55 Arbat Street.... He was found to be in possession of 15.7 grams of narcotics. Criminal proceedings have been instituted. On the same day, on the same street (No 5), a robbery was committed. Three people, not Muscovites, were arrested—people from Ryazan Oblast who had come to the Arbat to have a change of scene and "happened" to steal a man's jacket "en route." An investigation is now being held....

The journalists were informed that even Gorkiy Street at night does not cause as many problems as the Arbat now does. It was once a favorite haunt of "rockers," who would ride up and down several times every night. They liked it so much they had to be barred from the area. Incidentally, the situation with "rockers" in the city is now a little easier: Mass gatherings of these dashing riders are now a thing of the past. Virtually every day the militia has to deal with young people who have chosen the air vent by the "Arba" cafe as a favorite meeting place. You cannot sit here, they say, the ventilation has to be able to work. Whereupon they reply: So where is democracy?

And the singers? Sometimes their verses contain abusive language. These "bards" never give a thought to the fact that the Arbat is not just an "auditorium" for their songs but also the home of 2,500 people, who do not like it very much when people sing and dance under their windows.... The militia receives telephone calls, complaints, and collective statements from them about this.

Unfortunately, the Arbat attracts people who want some excitement and are anxious to flaunt themselves.... According to the militia, this is a good place for freely "getting to know people": The fact that not a single prostitute has been caught yet certainly does not mean, the militia claims, that there are none in the Arbat. Conspicuous drug addicts have not turned up yet either (apart from two people arrested, including the aforementioned Chugunov, who were found to be in possession of narcotics). But the undercurrent which has "favored" us with one case of petty hooliganism per day in October alone does, alas, exist. As does the decision approved by Moscow's Kiyevskiy Rayispolkom in September, which is designed to regulate citizens' habits in the Arbat (incidentally, the local militia is impatiently awaiting the moment when the text of the decision will be posted up in the street).

I must point out that when one of the journalists at the briefing asked about the authority of this decision, the militia representatives replied: The rayispolkom has the right to decide on matters concerning the upholding of public order in its territory. They added that this particular decision does not provide for penal measures to be taken....

This unique street is the subject of law enforcement organs' close attention; not without reason, an entire section of the briefing was devoted to it. But how can we resolve the problems which have built up in the Arbat? Obviously, we can hardly turn unthinkingly to the notorious formula of "rounding them up and roughing them up"....

The obvious conclusion from everything said at 38 Petrovka is that there is no organizing principle at present to counteract this undercurrent in the Arbat. The city authorities must concern themselves with this. Otherwise, the wonderful, democratic idea of giving the old Arbat a new image will be completely wasted.

Tatar Obkom Response to Complaints Scored

PM031757 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee. On Shortcomings in the Tatar CPSU Obkom's Work With Letters From the Republic's Working People Forwarded for Examination From the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee"]

[Text] In the last 18 months the CPSU Party Control Committee has received around 1,300 letters from the Tatar ASSR. The number of complaints about violations of party principles with regard to cadre selection, unworthy behavior by officials, selfish abuses, waste, embezzlement, and incorrect distribution and illegal acquisition of housing has grown considerably. A number of letters cite instances of local criticism and requests being examined unobjectively and slowly, which forces plaintiffs to appeal to central organs.

Checks have shown that this unfavorable situation has arisen because Tatar Obkom and the party gorkoms and raykoms have been extremely slow in restructuring the style and form of work with letters and complaints in accordance with the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress. The proper acuteness and principledness is not always shown in checking indications of negative phenomena hampering the restructuring process or violating the principles of social justice. The essence and nature of

letters and complaints are not analyzed profoundly and comprehensively, and the reasons and conditions that gave rise to them are not being eradicated.

There have been many complaints that certain economic leaders have been trying to embellish the actual state of affairs through overreporting and window dressing. Last year checks revealed that distortions in state reporting were recorded at one in five checked enterprises, and the total amount of overreporting was of the order of R7.2 million. The most numerous instances were revealed in the cities of Chistopol, Leninogorsk, and Zelenodolsk, and in Aktanyshskiy, Alkeyevskiy, and Tetyushskiy Rayons.

Checks of the letters sent to the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee reveal that certain party obkom apparatus workers—first and foremost, those in the departments of science and educational establishments (former chief, Comrade Agdamov), the petroleum and chemical industry (chief, Comrade Khammadeyev), and agriculture and the food industry (chief, Comrade Kochkin)—permit a subjective approach to the assessment of facts and try to sidestep the acute questions raised in statements and complaints.

Instances of red tape and formal bureaucratic attitudes to the examination of critical indications, particularly about the work of the services sphere and municipal services, have not been eradicated. For instance, of the 250 guarantees pertaining to repairs to the housing stock and heat and water supplies or to the eradication of unfinished work in commissioned apartment blocks given last year to plaintiffs by rayispolkoms in Kazan City, 79—or one-third—have not been fulfilled.

Certain party committees and primary party organizations are reacting incorrectly to working people's justifiable indications of abuses by leading workers or violations by them of party and state discipline and the norms of communist morality. The censured practice of allowing officials to dodge responsibility continues. Thus, the committee sent the obkom a letter about violations of payroll discipline by Comrade Kushayev, chief of the Kazan Gorkom General Department. Checks confirmed that Comrade Kushayev used certain organizations' motor transport and forced certain industrial enterprises in the city to pay for his services. Instances of Comrade Kushayev's rudeness and unethical attitudes to his subordinates were also confirmed. However, the primary party organization, in condemning his behavior, restricted itself to reprimanding him. The party obkom also agreed with this decision.

A letter from Drozhzhanovskiy Rayon reported that the chairmen of the "Rossiya," Frunze, and Bauman Kolkhozes had blatantly violated financial discipline, for which they were expelled from the CPSU in 1986. However, they continued to head their farms. There was no change in the situation even after a check carried out by the CPSU Obkom Agriculture and Food Industry Department, whose materials, which contained no conclusions or proposals, were transferred to the archives.

The obkom and the gorkoms and raykoms have been only slowly restructuring to ensure the practical fulfillment of the party directives on the democratization of public life. This is attested by the results of checks of the complaints about certain leaders' incorrect reaction to criticism from below, press articles, or working people's appeals to superior organs.

Instances of the persecution of individuals taking an active civic stance and boldly opposing various violations and their being branded "mischief makers" and "troublemakers" have still not been eradicated. Thus, the committee was asked by Comrades Goryacheva and Nikiforova, workers at a plant in Kazan, to protect them from persecution by Comrade Ogarkov, department chief and CPSU member, whom they had publicly criticized for his poor standard of leadership and for organizing collective parties during work time. Although these facts were largely confirmed, the plant leadership and party committee to all intents and purposes protected him. A report from Bakhitovskiy party raykom in Kazan City to the obkom reported that Comrade Ogarkov had been strictly reprimanded and removed from leadership of the department. However, the present check showed that after the reprimand was issued he was temporarily transferred to another equal position, and returned to his former job 3 months later. At the same time Comrades Nikiforova and Goryacheva were forced to resign from the enterprise owing to the unhealthy moral and psychological climate created around them.

CPSU member Comrade Rozhin informed the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee that on the basis of information furnished by him *Izvestiya* had published on 8 February this year a series entitled "Not Rustling With Arguments," which criticized Comrade Yagofarov, former secretary of Yelabuzhskiy party gorkom, for exploiting his position in allocating housing to his mother. But it was only 2 and 1/2 months later that the gorkom got around to answering the central print organ.

As is clear from the letters concerning questions of intraparty life, a number of party organizations at enterprises, institutions, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes have failed to create an atmosphere of high mutual demandingness and self-criticism. Instances of stage management, sluggishness, and secrecy in discussing urgent problems are not always assessed in a timely and principled way.

Proper consideration of incoming letters has not been organized everywhere. Few complaints are checked by party committee workers making local visits. Correspondents often fail to receive exhaustive replies to their questions. Violations revealed by checks are not widely publicized.

The party obkom bureau and secretaries are not utilizing the various forms of work with letters, and the elective party aktiv is little involved in checking them out. The lack of any permanent or effective monitoring by the obkom leadership of the apparatus' work with working people's complaints leads to certain statements being examined in violation of established timetables and transferred to the archives before any final decisions are taken on them. Such shortcomings exist in the work of the organizational party work (Comrade Dolganov) and construction (Comrade Kadnikov) departments, and the obkom party control commission (Comrade Shurtygin).

A great deal of information on checks of letters sent to the party obkom is examined superficially, drawn up carelessly, and fails to reveal the essence of the matter or the results and conclusions of the checks. The resolutions and recommendations adopted on the basis of the examination of complaints are often not fulfilled owing to a lack of proper controls.

Party committees do not make sufficient demands on leaders of soviet and economic organs or social organizations to rigorously observe the legislative procedure for examining letters and statements or to take a sensitive and attentive attitude to working people's needs and requirements.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee strictly reprimanded Comrade A.A. Rodygin, second secretary of Tatar CPSU Obkom, for major shortcomings in his work with working people's letters.

The CPSU obkom was instructed to examine the results of the checks on this question and to take the necessary measures.

Exiled Estonian Oppositionist Cited

PM031151 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 26 Oct 87 p 20

[Osmo Vatanen article: "Stalin's Butchers Must Be Tried"]

[Text] Estonian opposition leader Tiit Madisson, who was deported to Sweden from the Soviet Union 12 September, is the embodiment of a new generation in his country.

Construction worker Madisson is the son of a party secretary, but the ideological pressure treatment had no effect on him. He is self-taught, a walking encyclopedia of his country's history. Just as in Poland, it is workers like Madisson and hunger-striking colleague Juri Mikk who lead the opposition in Estonia.

On 23 August in Raekoja Plats (City Hall Square) in Tallinn people streamed in from the narrow alleys into the small square near Toompea Hill, the heart of Tallinn, dating from the time of the Hanseatic League. Militia Colonel Kass wrung his trembling hands and approached Tiit Madisson:

"But you promised not to meet here..."

But at Madisson's request the packed square slowly emptied, the crowd wandered quietly down Harju Alley to Hirve Park, where the demonstration had permission to be. Militia and KGB personnel watched the ever-growing crowd from a distance.

"I was the biggest optimist and believed that perhaps around 1,000 people would come to the demonstration, since we were not allowed to publicize the meeting in any way. Russian television's 'Vremya' news program did mention it a few days before, it is true. Nevertheless, the number of people taking part in the demonstration was estimated at between 5,000 and 7,000," Madisson said.

Madisson's message in the park was simple—make public the pact which Hitler and Stalin entered into in August 1939 for a division of Europe into spheres of interest and whose immediate result was the Soviet annexation of the three Baltic states: Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

"A people who do not remember or know their own history have no future. We must make public our people's history honestly. All crimes against humanity must be roundly condemned. Stalinist butchers who are now enjoying a pension must be tried. Then we can be sure that the past is not repeated... The truth cannot be halved, just as you cannot become half-pregnant, as a Russian literary figure put it," Madisson cried.

Many people also signed an appeal for a statue in memory of the victims of Stalinist oppression—hundreds of thousands mobilized in 1941 and deported in both 1940 and 1947.

The demonstration was a measure of Gorbachev's openness. Madisson's group would hardly have been able to arrange the same demonstration 2 years ago without tough penalties, still less speak so openly about the past and demand punishment for those who terrorized the Estonians during and after the Stalin era.

But the demonstration also brought Madisson's short career as an unofficial opposition leader to an end. A couple of weeks later he was deported from the country. Now the rest of the MRP-AEG group (Group for the Publication of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact) is taking over what today must be the Baltic region's strongest opposition movement. The threat of deportation and banishment hangs over them the whole time. In Riga two-thirds of the Helsinki group has already been sent abroad. Polish-style developments will not be tolerated...

The worker element among the leadership is something new. Another symbol of this is Madisson's friend, Juri Mikk, who has been on hunger strike since the beginning of September in order to add emphasis to the group's demands. Mikk also traveled to Moscow 30 September to demonstrate, but was promptly shipped home to Tallinn by the police. He has appealed to President Reagan to intervene.

Doggedness and pertinacity like this is also glimpsed under Madisson's calm exterior. He is quiet-spoken, a little terse, gets straight to the point, and never stumbles over his words.

"I have always been one to swim against the stream... It is true that my father was the secretary of a party raykom, but I myself was not even a member of Komsomol. My father had too much to do educating the people to have time to educate me. Like many old Communists he has now changed his views and has helped in many ways," Madisson said.

He was interested in history but could not find much which told of the country's period of independence.

"If you cannot find what you want, you have to meet like-minded people," Madisson explained. He had to fall back on an oral tradition which was passed on by an underground group. Old people with reminiscences were interviewed, facts were gathered even from party and police archives. The work is still going on.

Madisson became involved in politics 10 years ago. He was taken into protective custody during the Olympics in Tallinn and was sentenced in May 1981 to 5 years in a labor camp for anti-Soviet activities.

Since his release in the spring of 1986 and Gorbachev's accession to power, developments have moved so quickly that even Madisson has hardly been able to keep up with them. These developments have given him hope and rapidly broadened his horizons:

"If we can get the majority of the people to take part in similar demonstrations in such a way that we come to the attention of world opinion and receive support from it, we can achieve success. It is clear that we have had in our sights a form of Solidarity movement, not on the same basis as in Poland, but with Russification and the destruction of the environment as mobilizing issues," Madisson explained.

But how could the Soviet Union be persuaded to let go of a region which it considers to be strategically indispensable?

"This regime sees all regions, even countries like France and Britain, as strategic areas, and we cannot take such views as our point of departure and remain in our slavery," Madisson said.

The Estonian opposition looks sideways the whole time at its Finnish brotherland [broderland], not only with a view to how material standards of living could be in Estonia. Unlike the rest of the world the Estonian opposition uses the word "Finlandization" as a positive term.

"The expression is very popular in Estonia," Madisson said.

His serious face was split by a smile when the old idea of a union between Finland and Estonia was mentioned. Estonia's first prime minister, later President Pats pushed this idea in the early twenties, before the Finnish Government torpedoed it as politically and militarily unrealistic.

"We have discussed this in jest, and we have nothing against uniting ourselves with the Finns, for we are not as afraid of being swallowed by them as we are of being swallowed by the Russians," Madisson said.

The Russification of the Baltic states continues; major new industrial projects like the harbor at Muuga next to Tallinn and the plans for free trade zones and industrial zones for Western industries in the Baltic republics would increase the already large Russian population. And the environment is threatened by projects like the proposed extraction of phosphorite and uranium in the Rakvere region. Relations between Russians and Estonians are also bad.

"Here in Sweden assimilation and mixed marriages are common, but they are very rare in Estonia. There is a ghettoization, and in Tallinn you can find residential areas without a single Estonian, and the same is true of many work places," Madisson said.

Nevertheless, hope has begun to blossom in Estonia like never before. History has not been allowed to be forgotten. Facts have been kept in circulation. How else could teenagers with guitars sing the banned national anthem, "Mu isamaa, mu onn ja room," in the middle of Tallinn, as happened shortly after the demonstration.

There is enough fuel for a proper opposition, and Madisson thinks that it will be allowed to operate as long as Gorbachev has a use for contacts with the West.

That is why the opposition has one ear cocked towards Moscow the whole time. If Siberian winds begin to blow there, people in Estonia can also expect bitter cold.

Titov on Soviet 'Abuse of Psychiatry'

LD041816 Hamburg DPA in German 1127 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Bonn (DPA)—Soviet human rights activist Vladimir G. Titov, who has said that he had been in punitive psychiatric hospitals continuously since 1982, has today in Bonn reported on the forcible treatment

there. Titov, who according to the International Society for Human Rights (ISHR) was a KGB officer from 1956 to 1961 and afterward converted to Christianity, worked on the construction of the gas pipeline to Western Europe. Forced labor was used on this.

After an exchange of letters which gained attention, which according to the ISHR was printed in the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* in the autumn of 1987 with details of Titov's treatment in the Kaluga mental hospital, the 49-year-old electrical engineer was able to leave the clinic on 9 October and emigrate to Vienna on 27 October. For example, drugs administered 3 times a day had led to robot-like behavior and depressive states. Gorbachev's new policy of "perestroyka" had in the mean time led only to stricter secrecy about persecution of human rights activists and their oppression, Titov said. The ISHR announced that it knows of 180 other cases of the abuse of psychiatry.

Defector's Parents To Leave Soviet Union

AU300842 Paris AFP in English 0425 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, Oct 30 (AFP)—Soviet painter Aleksandr Zhdanov and his wife Galina Gerasimova were this week given permission to leave the Soviet Union, Mrs Gerasimova told *Agence France-Presse* on Thursday.

The couple's daughter, Vassa, defected to the West in 1982 while taking part in a swimming competition in Spain. They had been requesting permission since 1984 to join her in the United States, where she settled.

Mrs Gerasimova said that she and her husband received the first official response to their requests last Monday when they were ordered to the Soviet visa office OVIR to fill in departure formalities.

Mrs Gerasimova said that the couple had to pay 500 rubles (about 750 dollars) each to have their Soviet citizenship taken away from them and that they also had a problem over passports. She said she had sent her passport to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) in July to protest against the couple's treatment.

She added that Mr Zhdanov did the same thing last week after he was mistreated by police for demonstrating in front of the U.S. Embassy during a visit to Moscow by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Kazakhstan Hunting Abuses Curtailed

PM050909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 87 Second Edition p 4

[Letter from G. Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, under the "PRAVDA Has Acted. What Has Been Done?" rubric: "Bringing Nature Under the Protection of the Law"]

[Text] The Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee has examined the report "Operation 'Game'" in *Pravda* 17 September 1987. In connection with the issues raised in it we report the following.

The republic's favorable natural conditions contribute to the development of commercial and recreational hunting. Given a sensible, prudent attitude to wild life and an orderly approach to bagging game and to amateur hunting, there is a real opportunity not only to maintain, but to increase the numbers of many wild animals and birds. But in recent years the incorrect practice of organizing special "private" hunts for people in important positions became established in the republic. Farm leaders and many working people in local party and soviet bodies pandered to high-ranking individuals, granting them the right to shoot as much game as they like. There have been cases where enthusiastic "amateurs," people with positions of oblast, republican, and sometimes national importance, have bagged as many as 100-200 and more geese in a morning. None of them even considered himself obliged to hand over to the state the game he had taken in excess of the amateur norm.

Party and state action is now being taken against the organizers of this type of hunt for abusing their official position and organizing illegal wild animal and bird shoots.

The press has already reported the confiscation of "hunting lodges" which had been constructed in many rich hunting grounds in the republic and served as a cover for unbridled poaching.

Over one-fourth of the offenders arrested recently were members of the hunting and fishing society. In 1986 and the first 6 months of this year alone 3,500 wild animal carcasses and around 4,000 marmot and valuable fur pelts were confiscated from poachers. Former Kzyl-Orda hunting inspectorate staffer Kadyrkulov shot 83 saiga illegally. Criminal action was taken against Kzyl-Orda Oblast Agro-Industrial Committee staffers Kaimov, Yesmukhambetov, Baygarimov, and Uralbayev for killing an entire herd of them.

Problems of improving the protection, reproduction, and rational exploitation of the animal world were examined at conferences at various levels in the republic in connection with the preparation of a republic Council of Ministers decision to sort the matter out. The conferences also put forward proposals on increasing the numbers of birds and wild animals taken by commercial teams by limiting amateurs' bags and intensifying measures to combat poaching. Without waiting for the finalization of the document, the leaders of "Kazglavokhota" and "Kazokhotrybolovsoyuz" gave their oblast branches recommendations which were a distortion of the ideas that were being expressed and contained excessive norms for game bags.

With the adoption of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers decision, the invalid targets for meat and game procurements were abolished and steps were taken to rectify the situation before the hunting season. *Pravda*'s timely action contributed to the adoption of a correct decision.

Now the republic's party and soviet bodies are adopting specific measures to further intensify monitoring of the observance of hunting rules, put a definite stop to poaching, improve the selection, placement, and education of hunting inspectors and huntsmen, and ensure strict observance of scientifically substantiated game bag norms. The Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences and the Kazakh branch of the all-union scientific research institute of hunting and fur farming have been instructed to increase scientific research into the rational utilization of natural resources, taking into account the practice of the republic's best hunting enterprises and the experience of other regions of the country.

Burlatskiy on Glasnost, Democratization

LD311052 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1005 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 31 Oct (TASS)—Two main features can be singled out in the development of the process of democratization and glasnost in Soviet society—the new role of public opinion and the development of socialist pluralism, Professor Fedor Burlatskiy, vice president of the Soviet Association of Political Science, has stated. He was speaking today at Great October 70th Anniversary Press Center at a meeting with journalists devoted to the development of the processes of restructuring, democratization and glasnost in the USSR.

Glasnost has already reached a very high level in the Soviet Union, Fedor Burlatskiy noted. Works whose publication was unthinkable in earlier times have seen the light of day.

Glasnost, as defined by the professor, is the broadest information about everything which is happening in our country and the modern world—about achievements, shortcomings and problems. Glasnost is a new level of criticism, the need for the juxtaposition of opinions, alternative judgements and proposals. "But the main feature of glasnost," Fedor Burlatskiy stressed, "is the formation of public opinion as an important factor in the political process, in making decisions and keeping a watch on their implementation."

The process of the expansion of glasnost, the professor went on, is taking place throughout the country, in all organizations and in any working collective. Opinions are coming into conflict and arguments are taking place everywhere. Glasnost is penetrating all spheres. This is the main element of democratization in the Soviet Union at the present stage.

"The second vital feature of democratization," Fedor Burlatskiy noted, "is the development of socialist pluralism. Not so long ago we were afraid of that word. It seemed to us that it had an exclusively bourgeois flavor. But the development of pluralism in our country is a real fact. Glasnost itself, in which the most opposing views are coming into conflict on controversial issues connected with our way of life, our development in the future, and the assessment of the past, is a manifestation of pluralism."

Socialist pluralism also manifests itself in economic life, the professor continued; it also means the development of the cooperative movement and individual labor activity; from next year onward, there will be a major reform in industry. "Competitiveness and socialist competition," he emphasized, "are coming to be a real factor in forming the planned commodity economy."

A cultural pluralism has also arisen, and there is a clash of diverse opinions and proposals connected with the process of reforming the education system, the development of science and artistic creativity.

Noting the difficulties into which the process of democratizing Soviet society is running, Fedor Burlatskiy said: "All the difficulties have a single source, although they are being manifested in various ways. The source is conservatism and traditionalism. The age-old legacy of an authoritarian and patriarchal political culture has still not been eliminated." The personality cult, for example, the professor noted, is not only implanted from above, but has also grown up from below.

"This conservatism," Fedor Burlatskiy continued," manifests itself on the one hand in bureaucracy and corruption, and on the other in a certain passivity of the masses. Glasnost and democratization are designed to get the masses moving so that they indeed become the decisive force in restructuring and in the formation of a qualitatively new model of socialism."

'Reform', 'Enemy Image'

LD311246 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS—"The nomination of several candidates to one post is no longer an exception but a rule in party bodies in the Soviet Union," Professor Fedor Burlatskiy has pointed out."

The vice president of the Soviet Association of Political Sciences was speaking today in the Press Center for the 70th Anniversary of the October Revolution in Russia at a meeting with journalists dealing with processes of democratization and openness in the Soviet Union.

As an experiment, he said, multi-mandate elections had also been held to local government bodies—soviets of people's deputies. They showed high effectiveness of this form.

Asked by correspondents about relationship between the reconstruction drive in the USSR and political changes in other socialist countries, Burlatskiy answered:

"The process of reform in political and economic life has now affected all socialist countries. In China, the question of altering the political structure of society has been raised. In Hungary, economic reform is under way and experience of multi-mandate elections has been accumulated. In Bulgaria, the government system is being modified. Similar processes are taking place in all socialist countries as they meet the deepest requirements of our countries' development."

Speaking on prospects of Soviet-American relations, he observed that the present-day conditions required the establishment of a basis for a new psychological climate.

It was necessary to destroy the "enemy image" which was still haunting Soviet-American relations. "We want arms limitation agreements with the United States. We want summits and meetings at other levels. None have any doubts as to that in this country."

Commenting on changes in the Soviet mass media, Burlatskiy said, "the Soviet press is undergoing immense changes. One can say with confidence that this is a qualitatively new kind of press.

The approach to covering Western countries is changing, too. More extensive and objective information is given about the West—not only about jobless and homeless, but also about positive aspects of these countries' social and cultural life."

"Nonetheless," Burlatskiy said, "We would like parity in this field. We would like Western mass media bodies, too, to take part in destroying the enemy image which remains a psychological foundation for the arms race, for difficulties in our relations.

We expect objectiveness and honesty, broad coverage of all aspects of our life from the Western mass media."

Psychological Research on AES Operators

PM301053 [Editorial report] Moscow *Pravda* in Russian on 17 October 1987 in its Second Edition carries on page 2 under the headline "Man at the Console" a 2,500-word article by M. Vasin in which he expresses disquiet that ergonomics experts and psychologists were not included in a study of the causes of the Chernobyl disaster. The bulk of the article summarizes research carried out at Chernobyl before the accident on the psychological and nervous state of console operators during normal, transitional, and accident procedures. Vasin reproduces the negative effects reported and recommendations to improve the situation. He also mentions operators' criticism of the design of the consoles. Vasin concludes by discussing leaders' talk about the "human factor" in work (by which they mean the demands made on the workers and their performance) without taking into consideration workers' complaints about working conditions. He suggests that workers' efficiency depends on whether the "little things" they complain about are dealt with by their leaders.

Medic Outlines Infant Mortality Problem

PM031209 Moscow
SOVETSKAYAROSSIYAin Russian23 Oct 87Second Editionp 3

[Interview with V. Tabolin, corresponding member of the Academy of Medical Sciences, conducted by N. Kharitonova and S. Brusin under the "Look at Restructuring" rubric: "Consultation at the Cradle"—first three paragraphs are SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA introduction]

[Excerpt] Many of the readers' letters on medicine that the *Sovetskaya Rossiya* editorial office receives are concerned with the health of children, particularly newborn infants. People are worried by the unsatisfactory care given children in maternity homes and by the fact, as readers write, that mothers do not receive the necessary help from medical personnel when they take their children home. Recently published figures on infant mortality in our country have also sounded the alarm. In terms of this statistic we are way below the leading countries, occupying 50th place in the world, and certain regions are even on a par on the list with Paraguay and Thailand.

How can this very alarming situation be changed? What strategy for developing health care must be adopted if our young citizens are to receive all necessary medical help? This problem inevitably brings us to such specialized terms as perinatology and neonatology. These are the titles of relatively new sciences: Perinatology is concerned with the development of the unborn child, and neonatology with early infancy—the 1st 9 months of a child's life.

Our interlocutor is V. Tabolin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and member of the Board of the All-Union and All-Russian Societies of Pediatricians.

Where Are We Losing Out? [subhead]

[Tabolin] It is the accepted thing at international medical symposiums for a country's representatives to begin their reports with infant mortality figures. They indicate how satisfactory the situation is regarding newborns and infants up to the age of 1 year. The situation in our country is even more alarming than the figures indicate. We have not only failed to make progress in recent years but have actually fallen back in many respects. During the years of Soviet power infant mortality has fallen 11 times but it has shown no improvement since the seventies while health care in the rest of the world has spurted forward.

Women for whom it was previously inadvisable to have children because of serious heart conditions or because they suffered from diabetes or other ailments are now

giving birth, and their numbers are increasing. The health of the unborn child is irreparably damaged by widespread smoking and drinking among women. As a result ordinary care suffices only 9 out of 10 newborns during the first few days of life.

In many developed countries science and medical practice adopted back in the sixties a course of speeding up the development of medical areas connected with infancy—neonatology and perinatology. This gave an enormous qualitative leap forward in our very understanding of what man is. Doctors would previously only consider trying to pull a premature baby through if its body weight was above 1 kilogram. Science has made it possible to do the incredible, something that appeared as fantastic as getting into space: A woman who gives birth before she is even one-third through her pregnancy to a child wighing only 500 grams has, with the help of doctors, the chance of raising a healthy child.

From the beginning the vast majority of developed countries and in 1975 the World Health Organization made an official decision to recognize a fetus of 22 weeks and a weight of 500 grams as a child. That means that it should have extended to it the right to receive from the society in which it is born all necessary medical and social assistance. The USSR Ministry of Health has not adopted this, and there are no real possibilities.

What are the real possibilities? Infant mortality is a generalizing figure which reflects both the level of help given the pregnant woman and child and shortcomings in these spheres of medicine. There are, unfortunately, quite a few shortcomings. In the last 5-year plan a number of RSFSR oblasts allocated only 4% of health care appropriations to children's establishments. Former hotels, hostels, and barracks have been adapted as maternity homes. The amount of equipment available is shameful: The country does not have equipment suitable for measuring the blood pressure of newborns. Right up to this fall the glaring fact has existed everywhere that a pediatrician's working hours are 0900-1600 hours(!) while, as everyone knows, births mainly take place at night. It has happened therefore that at midnight no one but a nurse could give a baby skilled medical help. Small wonder that out of 1000 newborns 18 do not survive and 30 do not reach the age of 1. [passage omitted]

Moscow Rabbi Interviewed on Award

PM031619 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 3

[Interview with Rabbi A.S. Shayevich by G. Charodeyev: "I Share the High Award With Ordinary People"—first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] As already reported in *Izvestiya* (No 301), Adolf Solomonovich Shayevich, chief rabbi of the Moscow Cantorial Synagogue, has been awarded the Order of Friendship of the Peoples by decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for his patriotic activity in defense of peace and on his 50th birthday.

[Charodeyev] Allow me, Adolf Solomonovich, on behalf of our newspaper's readers to congratulate you on your birthday and the high state award.

[Shayevich] Thank you for your kind words. The award was given to me as a representative of the Jewish communities, which have made a considerable contribution to patriotic work on our motherland's behalf. I have tried as far as my strength and ability allow to worthily represent ordinary people. They share this prize with me. I also think that the very fact of the award of the Order of Friendship of the Peoples to a rabbi typifies the present state of relations between the Soviet state and religion.

[Charodeyev] You have heaps of letters on your desk. Do you receive a lot of mail?

[Shayevich] I do indeed have a good deal of contact with the most diverse people. Some write letters, others come here, to the synagogue, to talk about their problems. Every day I receive 15 people. They are not at all the people who have recently often gathered by the synagogue walls. The latter are still called "refuseniks." Most of them, the "refuseniks," have nothing to do with religion. The people who come to see me in my office live their faith and are concerned about the problems of the country. And their reasons can be most unexpected. Recently, for example, many of the members of our synagogue were worried by the "Kremlin-Congress" television linkup. It, if you recall, broached the question of Soviet Jews. The American standpoint was clear to us even before this. People liked the Soviet participants in the broadcast, who spoke frankly, interestingly, and to the point. We discussed this for a long time afterwards.

The country is going through a very difficult but remarkable time. Interesting and important changes are taking place in the economy, society, and people. The only thing that is not changing perhaps is the attitude of us all, irrespective of our post, to the problems of maintaining peace. Our faithful support the Moscow Cantorial Synagogue's peacemaking activity: Its participation in international antiwar forums, annual contribution to the Soviet Peace Fund, and other actions.

We have our own prayer for peace which we read on Saturdays and during all our religious festivals. It contains a simple wish addressed to God that is nevertheless very important to us all: "May your will bestow life and benediction and protect peace throughout the world."

Sakhalin Obkom Secretary Receives Award

PM051001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 87 Second Edition p 2

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree "On the Award of the Order of Lenin to Comrade P.I. Tretyakov"]

[Text] Award the Order of Lenin to Comrade Petr Ivanovich Tretyakov, first secretary of the Sakhalin CPSU Obkom, for his services to the Communist Party and Soviet state and in connection with his 60th birthday.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, Kremlin, 30 October 1987.

State Bank Board Deputy Chairman Dies

PM041645 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 30 Oct 87 p 4

[Obituary of Vladimir Aleksandrovich Myasnikov]

[Excerpt] On 28 October 1987 Prof Vladimir Aleksandrovich Myasnikov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Bank Board, member of the CPSU, doctor of technical sciences, and laureate of the USSR State Prize, passed away at the age of 58 after a long and serious illness. [passage omitted]

NOVOSTI Evaluates Brezhnev, His Doctrine

AU041105 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Oct 87 p 6

[Fourth installment of answers by correspondents of the NOVOSTI press agency to questions of RUDE PRAVO and Bratislava PRAVDA readers about the Soviet Union: "The Soviet Union—History, Present, Tomorrow"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Question] What is the assessment in the USSR of the period of L. Brezhnev? I am particularly interested in the assessment of his interpretation concerning the limited sovereignty of other socialist countries.

[signed] Michal Kricfalusi, Olomouc

[Answer] At the 27th congress and the subsequent sessions of the CPSU Central Committee our party provided an assessment of the years when L. Brezhnev stood at the head of the CPSU. In connection with the 80th anniversary of L. Brezhnev's birth, *Pravda* wrote that in the last years of his life and activity, a subjective evaluation was spreading of what had been accomplished. Established stereotypical patterns and theses which did not reflect the new reality were a considerable drag on the search for ways of further advancement. Manifestations of inconsistency between words and deeds became apparent. Practical actions lacked purposefulness and vigor. Self-satisfaction, the feeling that everything is allowed, and an endeavor to embellish the true state of affairs were spreading. Exactingness in selecting and deploying cadres and their accountability for assigned tasks declined. What was lacking at the same time was consistent democratism, broad flow of information to the public, criticism and self-criticism, and effective control, which made it impossible to expose in due course negative phenomena and to vigorously combat that which was slowing the progress of Soviet society.

In the Soviet Union, this period is now being increasingly spoken and written about as a time of stagnation. This is true. But it would be incorrect to describe the difficult path of those years as an unbroken chain of failures and mistakes. Falling from one extreme to another never served the cause of truth. Hardly anyone will doubt that considerable progress in the economy, culture, and the social sphere was achieved in those years through the work of the Soviet people and that the potential of socialism grew in strength.

What will the assessment of this period in the country's history be like? The years associated with the name of L. Brezhnev are now in the field of vision of the party, historians, and social sciences. It is necessary to get down to the sources of the phenomena of stagnation in society and to clarify when and why words began to part ways with deeds, when and why the actual reality started to be embellished. In short, it is now the turn of researchers.

As far as the so-called Brezhnev Doctrine is concerned: It is only a legend thought up and cultivated in the West. There is no reason at all to link L. Brezhnev's name with terms such as "limited sovereignty," terms which were born in the West. The USSR's attitude to the sovereignty of socialist countries was clearly expressed by M. Gorbachev in Prague this April: "The entire system of political relations between socialist countries can, and must, be consistently built on the basis of equality and mutual responsibility. No one has the right to lay claim to a special standing in the socialist world. The independence of each party, its responsibility toward its people, and its right to deal in a sovereign manner with the problems of the country's development—these are for us principles sine qua non."

[signed] NOVOSTI's Main Editorial Office of Socialist Countries [passage omitted]

Moscow Soiree Recalls Purged Actor's Death

PM031603 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 3

[B. Pokrovskiy report: "Lessons of a Virtuoso: Les Kurbas, 1887-1987"]

[Excerpt] The USSR and Ukrainian SSR Ministries of Culture and the USSR, RSFSR, and Ukrainian Unions of Theater Workers held a ceremonial soiree at the A.A. Yablochkina Actors' Center in Moscow on 27 October to mark the centenary of the birth of Les Kurbas—outstanding director, actor, teacher, and people's artist of the Ukrainian SSR. [passage omitted]

Les Kurbas, a man of encyclopedic knowledge, fluent in several European languages, and possessing an excellent knowledge of music, painting, and literature, never stopped learning during his comparatively short life. He was interested in everything. Wisdom coexisted strangely in this refined, intellectual man with an almost childlike naivete and vulnerability. His fate was thus all the more tragic: While rehearsing "King Lear" in Moscow in 1933, with S. Mikhoels in the main role, he was arrested and exiled, dying in a camp in 1942. He was posthumously rehabilitated in 1956. [passage omitted]

Economic

Industry Minister on Technical Development

LD010650 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 30 TASS—"The process of introducing automation, broad application of computer technology and use of new materials is the principal path of development of enterprises under the ministry for construction, road and communal machine-making of the USSR," the minister of the industry has pointed out.

Yevgeniy Varnachev was speaking in Moscow today at the presentation of three amalgamations and the ministry which received in 1987 the right to enter foreign markets.

Addressing embassy and trade mission officials and businessmen, Varnachev described the industry's development, its technical retooling and accomplishments.

"The restructuring of Soviet machine-building puts forward the task of more extensive participation in the international division of labour, direct production ties, co-manufacture and establishment of joint enterprises and international organizations," the minister said.

"Broader access to foreign markets, in turn, demands greater competitiveness of Soviet factories."

Among the enterprises presented were the Estonian production amalgamation Talleks whose excavating machines received several medals and diplomas at various exhibitions. It exports its products to nearly 50 countries.

The Kiev amalgamation Krasny Ekskavator turns out about 20,000 hydraulic excavators a year for a sum of nearly 250 million rubles.

The Odessa amalgamation named after the January uprising manufactures heavy self-propelled cranes and delivers them to all continents. The amalgamation actively cooperates with firms and organizations in various countries. It recently set up an enterprise jointly with the West German firm Liebherr. The plant will produce heavy cranes mounted on cross-country vehicles.

Public Catering Sector Tests Rental Contract

PM301429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 2

[V. Tolstov "Commercial Review": "Economic Accountability Has Demanded Additions"]

[Excerpts] The Moscow Soviet Ispolkom has adopted a decision to create in the capital public catering enterprises of a fundamentally new type.

The 4th month of trading under conditions of economic accountability [khozraschet] is coming to an end, and it is becoming increasingly obvious that the new mechanism has stopped halfway and has been unable to mobilize all sections of the sector's huge neglected economy. As before, there is no sign of the expected awakening of interest in each purchaser, of the desire to provide rapid and polite service and tasty foodstuffs. I think that the readers have already seen this for themselves.

So why under the new management conditions has the "human factor" in trade not turned to address the consumer? Specialists from Moscow Gorispolkom have been hot on the trail of this problem and have discovered that the new system of labor organization and remuneration has not established a direct, clear link between work results and wages. [passage omitted]

Moscow Soviet Ispolkom resolved to use the help of scientists from the USSR Gosplan Economic Research Institute. A model economic mechanism, called the rent contract, has been elaborated by joint efforts. [passage omitted]

The rent contract abolishes all those restrictions which have fettered initiative and prevented people being the independent master of their own production unit.

Let us begin with the fact that the basis of the relations between the contract team and the higher organs of management is the economically accountable agreement. That is, relations of administrative subordination are replaced by a business partnership wherein each side has its own rights and obligations. In accordance with the agreement the trading premises, equipment, and stock are leased to the contract collective and from that moment it operates according to the principles of complete self-capitalization and self-financing.

A firm normative for monetary deductions into the higher organization's budget is established for the whole term of the agreement. The contract collective is obliged to pay out this sum irrespective of the results of its production activity. Everything earned above that is the collective's income, and no one has the right to dispose of its money. Some of it is assigned to paying running costs and buying products. Here, incidentally, the contract team has the right to choose for itself the source of supply: state food bases, the kolkhoz, the market, or subsidiary farms.

The remaining money is distributed among the members of the collective according to the ratio of labor participation. The size of the wages is not fixed and does not depend on the number of workers. The more you work—the more you receive.

But it is also possible to "get nothing for one's pains" if people show no signs of initiative. Yet here the possibilities for growth in commodity turnover are practically limitless. The contract collective itself has the right to choose the forms and methods of service, the range of dishes, and the technical equipment. Also the work regime: If you want your cafe open round-the-clock—you have the right to do so. You can use private motor transport, deliver meals to houses, cater for family celebrations, and offer the population other paid services. You can enlist the help of members of the family and organize cultural programs in your cafe. You can get involved in processing and procuring fruit and vegetable produce once you have obtained the agreement of the sanitary and hygiene station—making pickles and preserves.

What about prices? The contract team fixes them with consideration for their production expenses and consumer demand. However, the markup must not exceed 70% of the retail prices. Specialists from the organization with which the agreement has been concluded determine its size on the basis of the standard of service.

This is the rental contract in general terms, and as yet it has only been formulated for public catering. However, as V. Zharov, deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, has announced, the model of the new economic mechanism is applicable, with certain changes, to retail trade also. Moscow Soviet Ispolkom will examine the question of its application after the rental contract has been tested in the capital's public catering sector.

Prospects for 3d Year of 5-Year Plan

PM301503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 87 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "As One Year of the 5-Year Plan Ends and Another Begins, It Is Necessary To Work Even More Efficiently"]

[Text] The Soviet people are tackling large-scale tasks in all spheres of society's life and above all in the sphere of the economy. Never before has the intensification of production and the mobilization of its deep-seated reserves played such a decisive role as now. After all, only on this basis is it possible to completely overcome the negative phenomena which developed in the economy during the period of stagnation, to enhance production efficiency, and to improve people's well-being.

The materials and documents of the latest USSR Supreme Soviet session indicate that the targets of the 12th 5-Year Plan—which is intended to ensure the resolute switching of the economy to the path of intensive development and, simultaneously, to lay a firm basis for accelerated progress—are being implemented successfully on the whole. It is possible to claim right now that the main indicators for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan will be fulfilled.

The fuel and energy and metallurgical complexes are working steadily and agro-industrial complex output is growing. Construction workers' work is improving, their efforts in the reconstruction and retooling of production facilities are more vigorous. The line toward the commissioning of social sphere projects, and above all housing, is being implemented more persistently than before.

At the same time, it has proved impossible during the elapsed period of the 5-year plan to attain the targets prescribed by the plan in a number of sectors and to achieve stable and steady production growth. This too was discussed with the utmost frankness at the USSR Supreme Soviet session. Well-known difficulties have arisen in machine building, which still does not fully meet the national economy's requirements for modern equipment, and the improvement of equipment quality is progressing too slowly. This complex proved ill prepared for the high 5-year-plan targets and the demands of the state acceptance service. Serious criticism at the session was also leveled at light industry workers who frequently fail to meet orders from trade workers and attach paramount importance to gross output indicators.

Not all sectors pay due attention to the financial side of production and operate at a great loss rather than at a profit. Certain sector and enterprise leaders still adopt attitudes of dependence and continue to request money from the state rather than earning it for themselves. One in four enterprises in industry and construction will fail to fulfill the annual profit plan. Thirteen percent of industrial enterprises are operating at a loss.

In order to eliminate shortcomings in production and economic and financial work as quickly as possible, it is necessary above all to establish order and reinforce discipline at every place of work, to raise the technical level of production to a new level, to use all types of resources economically, and to drastically improve output quality. These tasks are formulated in the session's documents, in the laws on the state plan and budget which it adopted.

In the 3d year of the 5-year plan it is necessary to achieve in all sectors higher social production growth rates than those achieved in the plan's first 2 years. The increase in national income against the plan for the current year is to total 4.3%, and 4.5% for industrial output. Social labor productivity is to increase by 4.2% and virtually the entire increase in national income, industrial and agricultural output, and construction work and railroad transport is to be obtained via the enhancement of this indicator. The switch to work in two or three shifts is to improve the dynamics of the growth of return on capital.

Another important feature of the plan for the 3d year of the 5-year plan consists in its rigorous line toward resource saving. This is to become essentially the sole source of meeting the growing requirements of the national economy for raw and other materials, energy, and fuel. Over the 3 years of the 5-year plan the metals intensiveness of the national income is to be reduced by 6.9% and its energy intensiveness by 5.3%. These are no easy tasks. After all, the cost-cutting incentives contained in the new economic mechanism are not yet operating in all sectors and enterprises. Their impact will manifest itself more strongly in the 3d year of the 5-year plan, when considerably more enterprises and associations than now will be operating in conditions of self-financing. They will account for more than 60% of industrial output. Furthermore, on 1 January 1988 the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association) will come into force, and this will mark a major new step forward in the practical implementation of the restructuring of the country's economy. Thus, more objective opportunities for the implementation of the policy of resource saving will be created. Nonetheless, all collectives and enterprises must seek to save raw material, fuel, energy, and labor resources in every way, without waiting for the switch to the new management conditions.

The fate of the plan for the 3d year of the 5-year plan will depend largely on how efficiently we work in the current year and how successfully we meet all its targets. It must be noted that many tasks remain to be resolved this year. In the fourth quarter 73% of the projects on the state plan schedule for this year remain to be commissioned, and the start up of the commissioned facilities must be sharply accelerated. In the machine building complex alone 143 projects are to be commissioned in the fourth quarter. This means that construction workers must step up their efforts and build swiftly, economically, and to a high standard.

Many industrial associations and enterprises have still not organized efficient work in conditions of the state acceptance system. In September alone R53 million worth of goods were rejected as substandard. The proportion of rejects is particularly high at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, and USSR Ministry of Light Industry. At the turn of the year—during the winter months—the country's economy is operating in the most difficult conditions. During this period the labor rhythm may be disrupted by heavy frosts or snowfalls. It is very important for every labor collective to ensure in good time that its stocks of coal, heating oil, or natural gas are up to the standard requirement, check the state of heating mains and power generation facilities, insulate production premises, and create favorable working and living conditions and consumer services for people. Special responsibility falls on railroad transport workers, who seriously let down the national economy last winter. They must heed these grim lessons and do everything they can to prevent a repetition of the mistakes.

One of the key tasks of every party organization now is to organize an in-depth study of the principles of radical reform of economic management and the development of democratization in the production sphere. It is important to orient economic managers and every party group toward the unconditional and strict fulfillment of contracts and orders, the swift updating of equipment, and the improvement of output quality, and toward increased return on capital and higher labor productivity. This is the meaning of acceleration today.

Soon our motherland will be ceremonially marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The smooth, highly organized labor of millions, the efficient interaction of the enterprises fulfilling consumers' orders, economic and profitable work on the part of every labor collective—these are the best labor gifts to October.

Agricultural

Snowfall Causes Agricultural Losses

LD042048 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Nov 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Summary] Snow has fallen in Osh Oblast, Kirgizia, at the height of the cotton harvest. In Osh the snow was 49 centimeters deep, in Karasuyskiy Rayon, 53 centimeters; in Bazar-Kurganskiy Rayon, 63 centimeters; and in Uzgenskiy, 159 centimeters. A large hothouse, coving 6 hectares, was demolished. It cost R2.5 million, and produce worth R.5 million was lost. Power lines have already been restored and work is well ahead to save the harvest. [video shows snow-moving equipment battling heavy drifts, people picking fruit, and clearing snow from fields, interview with farmer, wrecked hothouse]

Dnepropetrovsk Oblast Fulfills Plan

AU031507 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 Oct 87 p 1

[RATAU report: "The Plan Has Been Fulfilled"]

[Text] Dnepropetrovsk, 26 October—Having delivered to reception centers more than 323,000 metric tons of sunflower seeds, Dnepropetrovsk Oblast farmers fulfilled the plan for their procurement. The average per-hectare yields exceeded 20 quintals. The best results were achieved at the farms of Sinelnikovskiy, Dnepropetrovskiy, Vasilkovskiy, and Tsarichanskiy Rayons.

Progressive methods of labor organization were applied in sunflower fields which were assigned to contracted mechanized links. Intensive technology was applied on more than two-thirds of the total area.

The overall yield of oil-bearing seeds makes it possible to compensate for the arrears incurred last year. Having provided seed stocks, farms are continuing the sales of sunflower seeds to the state.

RSFSR Farmers Fulfill Sugar Beet Target

PM031827 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 Oct 87 p 1

[TASS report: "Success of Russia's Sugar Beet"]

[Excerpts] Russia's sugar beet farmers have achieved a great labor victory, sending 28.27 million tonnes of sweet roots for processing. [passage omitted]

The sale of beets to the state continues. The sugar beet farmers are planning to send for processing 1 million tonnes of output over and above the plan. They have fully provided themselves with seed for the future harvest.

Media Report 1-4 November Developments

LD050218 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, for 1-4 November. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

1 November

The workers of the Kuban today fulfilled the annual plan for grain sales to the state. Four million tonnes have been handed in, including 2.7 million tons of hard and valuable varieties of wheat. Meat, milk and other agricultural produce procurement plans have been successfully fulfilled. More than 7 million tonnes of vegetables were harvested, meeting stipulated targets for the first time in 12 years. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 1200)

Kuban farmers have stored 4 million tonnes of high-quality grain, thereby fulfilling their sales plan. (1300)

Chita Oblast farmers today sent the last tonnes of grain on the account of this year's plan to the reception points and 250,000 tonnes of grain have been stored in state granaries.

2 November

Krasnoyarsk Kray has fulfilled its grain sales plan, having delivered 1.25 million tonnes of grain to elevators. Sugar beet harvesting has ended in Ulyanovsk Oblast: 320,000 tonnes were delivered, 100,000 tonnes more than the annual plan. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430)

3 November

In the Uzbek SSR, pledges for procurement of raw seed cotton have been fulfilled ahead of schedule; 386,000 tonnes of highest-grade cotton have been sold to the state. As a result of the abundant October snowfall, the pace of harvesting work has slowed. (1400)

4 November

Sowing of winter crops was completed in Kazakhstan today. Winter crops occupy 2,500,000 hectares in the republic, which is well above the plan. (1200)

Kiev Oblast farmers have fulfilled ahead of schedule the plan for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800)

Surkhandarya Oblast in Uzbekistan will today collect its 400,000th tonne of raw cotton. Two-thirds of the harvest is of fine cotton. Throughout the republic, by this morning more than 3.7 million tonnes of raw cotton had been gathered in. (0800)

The grain harvest is coming to an end in Uzbekistan. Farmers there have sent just under 1 million tonnes of grain to the state granaries. Almost 40% of it is rice of which production is up on last year by over one third. (0304)

Farmers in Amur oblast have fulfilled the plan for selling soybeans to the state, having dispatched over 188,000 tonnes of soybeans to elevators and grain reception points. (0304)

Military

Obituary of Retired General A.T. Golubev

PM041307 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Oct 87 First Edition p 4

[Obituary of A.T. Golubev]

[Excerpts] Colonel General (Retired) Arkhip Tikhonovich Golubev, a participant in the Great Patriotic War and member of the CPSU since 1932, has died after a protracted illness.

A.T. Golubev was born in 1910 in the village of Rozaliyevka in Kiev Oblast. [passage omitted]

From May 1958 to November 1975, he was deputy commander for rear services and chief of rear services for the Far East Military District, the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and Moscow Military District. [passage omitted]

A.D. Lizichev, Y.F. Ivanovskiy, S.K. Kurkotkin, V.L. Govorov, V.M. Arkhipov, A.I. Makunin, P.I. Sysoyev, I.M. Golushko, N.S. Rozhkov, G.T. Tarasov, M.F. Manakin.

'Importance of Military Service' Stressed

PM041355 [Editorial Report] Moscow *Pravda* in Russian 31 October 1987 Second Edition on page 1 carries a 900-word editorial under the headline "Try On the Soldier's Greatcoat; the Fatherland Is Strong Through Its Sons."

The editorial stresses the importance of military service as a civic duty and manifestation of the continuity of Soviet military traditions, telling the draftee that "in the army ranks you are the fully empowered representative of the people." It goes on:

"Today you have probably heard of negative phenomena in the Army. Whereas before parents used to ask for their son to be taken into the army as quickly as possible because, they said, they would teach him about life there, now it happens that they ask for a deferment. Indeed the boys themselves are not rushing to the military commissariats and there are instances of the evasion of service. What is this about? Yes, the army has remained a school of courage but sometimes some commanders cannot be bothered with seeking new effective methods of training and maintaining military discipline. But restructuring is under way, a resolute struggle against negative phenomena is under way, in the Army and Navy as it is everywhere. Special demands are made on commanders and political workers. But the success of this struggle largely depends also on those who tomorrow will don the soldier's greatcoat. On their honesty, courage, and principledness. On their readiness for trials."

The editorial then describes the importance of the military oath and continues:

"One of the supreme aims of our party stated in the CPSU Program is to prevent war and to protect man from nuclear catastrophe. That is the historic vocation of socialism and all progressive forces of our planet. The USSR's peace initiatives, which have met with international approval and support, are aimed at this.

"Defending peace on earth is our common task. You know that the plowman, the teacher, and the scientist all make their contribution to this cause, but the weightiest guarantee of peace is your combat readiness, your martial skill, the combat might of the USSR Armed Forces. The CPSU and the Soviet state pay constant attention to the USSR's defense might, maintaining at a level making it possible reliably to defend Soviet people's peaceful life."

The editorial concludes by telling the draftee that once he has taken the military oath "you will remain a soldier of the fatherland forever."